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SERIES 27

D E L H I

Part X (a)

SPECIAL STUDY

HOUSELESS IN DELHI

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1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS : DELHI

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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PREFACE

This study of houseless persons in Delhi is divided into three parts (i) findings of the 1971 census, (ii) survey of night shelters, (iii) case studies of some houseless persons. Out of 19,163 houseless persons reported at the 1971 census, special tabulation was done in respect of 14,538 persons based on the data collected on individual slips during census enumeration on the night of 31 March 1971. They are discussed in chapter I. Detailed information was collected of 105 houseless persons at the night shelters and this is analysed in chapter II. Brief sketches of individuals covering different types of houseless people are presented in chapter III.

I acknowledge my gratitude to my colleagues who took great pains in completion of this study. Shri S.P. Sharma, Senior Investigator, designed the lay-out of the study and prepared the questionnaire for canvassing the inmates of night shelters. He also pursued this project from beginning to end. Shri I.D. Gupta, Tabulation Officer, prepared the tables for chapter II. He also collected details regarding the history of night shelters. The job of interviewing the individuals was ably done by Shri C. Lal Rohatgi. Shri B.N. Mathur, Office Superintendent, along with others supervised the night shelter survey. Shri Lal Krishan, former Assistant Director of Census Operations, assisted me in drafting this report. Shri R. K. Aggarwal, Assistant Director of Census Operations, who joined at a later stage, scrutinised the draft and gave final shape to this monograph. The names of other officials who were associated with the project are given at the end of this note.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India, for his guidance and the trouble he took in visiting the night shelters at odd hours of the night. I am grateful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General, India, for the great encouragement he gave us.

I am deeply indebted to Shri R. B. Chari, Registrar General, India, who took great pains in improving the script of this publication and rendered all-round guidance.

DELHI
30 March, 1976

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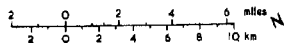
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DELHI

HOUSELESS POPULATION 1971



--- BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY

--- MUNICIPAL AREA

R.A. RURAL AREA

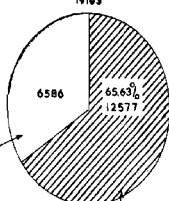
28° 45'

28° 45'

28° 30'

28° 30'

DELHI
TOTAL HOUSELESS POPULATION, 1971
19163



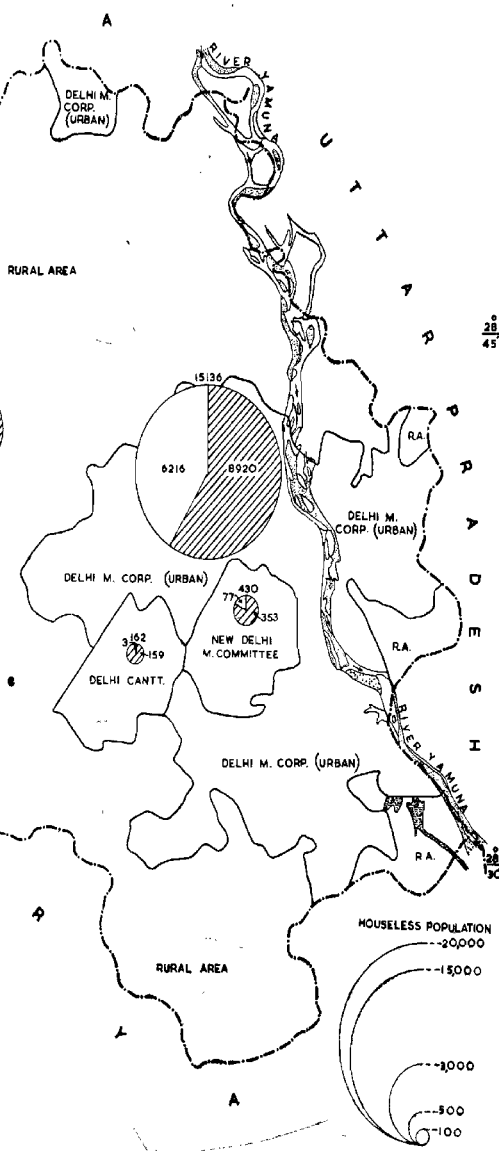
HOUSELESS POPULATION, 1961

ADDITION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AFTER 1961

77° 10'

77° 15'

EAST OF GREENWICH



CHAPTER I

FINDINGS OF 1971 CENSUS

The chain of verandas and berms in Chandni chowk and Asaf Ali Road, the stairs of the Jama masjid (before the emergency), the Parade ground in front of the Red fort, platforms and yards in the railway stations, the open parks and old monuments and mausoleums are the heaven of the roofless people of Delhi who were enumerated on the night of 31 March 1971 as a part of the 1971 census operations in Delhi. The census enumeration slip was filled for each person.

Our task was to count all persons whether living in houses or outside. Special effort was necessary to ensure that all the houseless were completely enumerated and none was missed. The houseless are generally on the move. This naturally calls for selection of an appropriate time after 10.00 p.m. when they could all be contacted. The areas where the concentration was heavier were segregated from the respective enumerator's block. Extra enumerators were assigned the duties of enumerating the houseless. In the rest, the enumerators, the supervisors and the charge superintendents were directed to take a round of their areas after 10.00 p.m. and ensure full coverage of the houseless.

Table 1

Sex-wise distribution of houseless persons

Unit	Houseless Persons		
	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4
Delhi UT (Total)	19,163	15,672	3,491
Rural	3,435	2,043	1,392
Urban	15,728	13,629	2,099
DMC (Urban)	15,136	13,120	2,016
N.D.M.C.	430	384	46
Delhi Cantt.	162	125	37

At the 1971 census, 19,163 houseless persons were recorded in the whole of Delhi UT. There were 3,491 females among them. The urban area composed of the Delhi municipal corporation (urban), the New Delhi municipal committee and the Delhi cantonment returned 15,728 houseless, the rural areas reported 3,435 houseless persons. The percentage of the houseless worked out to 0.5% of the total population of Delhi UT. At the time of the 1961 census the number of the houseless was only 6,586 (6,296 in urban and 290 in rural areas). There has been an increase of 191% in the population of the houseless as against an increase of 53% in the total population of Delhi UT during the decade.

Table 2
Houseless population at 1961 and 1971 censuses

Unit	Houseless population		Percentage increase
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Delhi M.C.	6,216	15,136	+143.50
Bombay M.C.	62,177	59,169	— 4.86
Calcutta M.C.	18,323	48,802	+166.34
Madras M.C.	9,032	7,049	— 21.96

The number of the houseless in the cases of Bombay and Madras went down during the decade 1961-71 while it went up in the cases of Delhi and Calcutta.

Table 3
Percentage decadal variation of houseless population 1961-71

Unit	Houseless population		Percentage increase 1961-71
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Delhi UT Total	6,586	19,163	190.97
Rural	290	3,435	1,084.48
Urban	6,296	15,728	149.81
D.M.C. Urban	6,216	15,136	143.50
N.D.M.C.	77	430	458.44
Delhi Cantt.	3	162	5,300.00

Limitations of detailed tabulation

By the time this study was taken up, the manual sorting of individual slips for rural areas of Delhi UT had been completed and sorting of slips of urban areas was in progress. Therefore, while segregating the slips of houseless persons, only 14,538 slips could be copied out. These pertained to the Delhi M.C. (urban) which had about 79% of the total houseless persons. The detailed tabulation and analysis is, therefore, based on this figure. All the basic tables are given after chapter III. The analysis is based on percentage figures to give an idea about their distribution. The ancillary survey of night shelters (chapter II) and detailed case studies (chapter III) too were conducted in the Delhi municipal corporation (urban) limits.

Scheduled castes

Persons belonging to the scheduled castes form 15.1% of the houseless. This compares with the 15.6% of scheduled castes in the total population of Delhi UT.

Table 4

Percentage (sex-wise) of scheduled castes to total houseless population

Houseless population			Scheduled caste houseless population		
P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0 (15.1)	69.1 (12.0)	30.9 (34.5)

(Figures in bracket show percentage of houseless scheduled castes to total houseless population).

Out of the 36 scheduled castes included in the notified list of scheduled castes for Delhi UT, 23 were represented among the scheduled castes houseless of 2,191. Among these 530 were Chamars, 293 Naributs, 282 Bawarias, 133 Kolis, 130 Sikligars, 73 Aherias, 68 Khatiks and 62 Pasis. The number of scheduled caste houseless among the remaining 15 castes ranged from four each in the cases of Doms and Kabirpanthis to 38 in Banjaras. Houseless females constitute 13.5% of the total houseless population of Delhi UT. Among the scheduled

caste houseless, however, females constitute 30.9%. Of the total houseless females, scheduled caste, females form 34.5%. The sex ratio among the scheduled caste houseless is 448 as against 156 females per 1,000 males among all houseless. Females exceed males in the cases of Balais, Sikligars and Sirkibands and are quite balanced in number in the cases of Bawarias, Doms and Singiwalas.

Table 5

Distribution of scheduled caste houseless population

No.	Name of S.C.				Total		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adi-Dharmi	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Agria	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Aheria	73	62	11	—	—	—
4.	Balai	35	16	19	—	—	—
5.	Banjara	38	26	12	—	—	—
6.	Bawaria	282	152	130	—	—	—
7.	Bazigar	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Bhangi	12	9	3	—	—	—
9.	Bhil	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chamar	530	406	124	—	—	—
11.	Chohra (Sweeper)	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Chuhra (Balmiki)	18	14	4	—	—	—
13.	Dhanak or Dhanuk	26	25	1	—	—	—
14.	Dhobi	29	26	3	—	—	—
15.	Dom	4	2	2	—	—	—
16.	Gharrami	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Julaha (Weaver)	19	19	—	—	—	—
18.	Kabir Panthi	4	4	—	—	—	—
19.	Kachandha	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Kanjar or Giarah	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Khatik	68	45	23	—	—	—
22.	Koli	133	97	36	—	—	—
23.	Lalbegi	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Madari	7	6	1	—	—	—
25.	Mallah	28	28	—	—	—	—
26.	Mazhabi	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Meghwal	24	19	5	—	—	—

Table—5 (contd.)

1	2					3	4	5
28.	Naribut	..	..	..	..	293	161	132
29.	Nat (Rana)	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
30.	Pasi	..	..	..	..	62	62	—
31.	Perna	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
32.	Sansi or Bhedkut	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
33.	Sapera	..	..	..	..	26	16	10
34.	Sikligar	..	..	..	..	130	63	67
35.	Singiwala or Kalbelia	..	..	..	..	11	6	5
36.	Sirkiband	..	..	..	..	36	15	21
37.	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	303	234	69
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	2,191	1,513	678

Literacy

For census purpose a literate is defined as one who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate.

The houseless recorded a literacy rate of 20.09%. It is 22.30% in the case of non-scheduled castes and 8.31% in the case of scheduled castes.

Table 6

Distribution of houseless persons by literacy

	Houseless population			Literate	Illiterate	Percent- age literates
	P	M	F			
	1	2	3				4	5	6
Scheduled Castes	2,191 (15.07)	1,513 (12.03)	678 (34.52)	182 (6.20)	2,009 (17.31)	(8.31)
Others ..	12,347 (84.93)	11,061 (87.97)	1,286 (65.48)	2,753 (93.80)	9,594 (82.69)	(22.30)
Total ..	14,538 (100.00)	12,574 (100.00)	1,964 (100.00)	2,935 (100.00)	11,603 (100.00)	(20.09)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

Illiteracy among the houseless females is very high (96.08%). Of the total houseless about two per cent are matriculate and above. Four per cent had reached the middle standard.

Table 7
Percentage distribution by educational levels

No.	Educational standard				Percentage		
					P	M	F
1	2				3	4	5
1. Illiterates	79.79	77.25	96.08
2. Literates without educational level	6.94	7.66	2.29
3. Primary	7.05	8.02	0.82
4. Middle	4.18	4.80	0.25
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1.99	2.23	0.46
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.01	—	0.05
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.01	0.01	—
8. Graduates and above	0.03	0.03	0.05

Looking at the age and sex distribution of population by educational level in basic table 4, illiteracy varies from 67% (age group 20-24) to 81% (age group 35+) among males and from 87% (age group 10-14) to 98% (age group 25-34) among females. Therefore, literacy is the highest in age group 20-24 among males and in age group 10-14 among females. Males have the highest percentage (4.16) of matriculates and those who have passed the Higher secondary stage in age group 20-34, followed by (2.65) in age group 25-34. Females have the best attainment in age groups 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24.

In-migrants

Given by the place of birth, Uttar Pradesh accounts for a big chunk (49.37%). Persons born in Delhi itself constitute 20.57%, Rajasthan has 9.46%, Haryana has 3.05%, Bihar has 2.61%, Madhya Pradesh has 1.68%, Punjab has 1.77%, Nepal has 1.86% and West Bengal has 1.41%. Refugees from undivided Punjab, *i.e.* persons born in Pakistan, form 3.11%. Besides all the remaining states duly represented there are a few even from Burma (6) and Saudi Arabia (1).

Among migrants from other states and union territories a major part come from rural areas. Out of 11,548 migrants, 6,111 (52.83%) are from rural areas and 4,323 (37.44%) from urban areas. The remaining 351 did not specify whether they were from a rural or urban area. Among the migrants from Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, the urban element is more than rural. The female component of in-migrants is very small except in the case of Rajasthan. Construction labour in Delhi generally comes from Rajasthan.

Table 8

Distribution of houseless by place of birth

No.	Place of birth			Persons	Males	Females	Percentage
1	2			3	4	5	6
1.	Place of enumeration (Delhi) ..			2,950	2,100	850	20.29
2.	Elsewhere in the district of enumeration (Delhi UT) ..			40	30	10	0.28
<i>Other states of India</i>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	51	50	1	0.35
2.	Assam	..	..	13	13	—	0.09
3.	Bihar	..	..	380	357	23	2.61
4.	Gujarat	..	..	83	69	14	0.57
5.	Haryana	..	..	444	353	91	3.05
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	89	88	1	0.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	112	111	1	0.77
8.	Kerala	..	..	23	23	—	0.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	245	220	25	1.68
10.	Maharashtra	..	..	156	145	11	1.07
11.	Mysore	..	..	40	38	2	0.28
12.	Orissa	..	..	13	12	1	0.99
13.	Punjab	..	..	257	241	16	1.77
14.	Rajasthan	..	..	1,375	936	439	9.46
15.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	111	87	24	0.76
16.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	7,177	6,811	366	49.37
17.	West Bengal	..	..	205	166	39	1.41
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	1	—	1	0.01

Table—8 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Other Countries</i>						
1. Burma	6	5	1	0.04
2. Nepal	271	262	9	1.86
3. Pakistan	452	414	38	3.11
4. Saudi Arabia	1	—	1	0.01
Unclassified	43	43	—	0.30
TOTAL	14,538	12,574	1,964	100.00

Age composition

All ages are represented among the houseless. There is a concentration of 78% of the total houseless in the working age group 15-54. The highest concentration is in age group 15-24 (29.83%) followed by age group 25-34 (24.97%) and age group 35-44 (14.32%). The percentage of male working force (age group 15-54) to total male population is 81.41% while the comparative figure for females is 53.62%. About one-third of females fall in age groups (0-4 and 5-9) as against one-fifteenth in the case of the houseless males. The visible thinning of female population beyond age 15, rather than beyond nine may be because early marriages are common among the houseless.

Table 9

Age and sex-wise percentage distribution of houseless population

No.	Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	0-4 ..	4.97	3.06	17.21
2.	5-9 ..	4.57	3.13	13.80
3.	10-14 ..	5.80	5.30	9.06
4.	15-19 ..	12.33	12.77	9.47
5.	20-24 ..	17.50	18.73	9.62
6.	25-34 ..	24.97	25.55	21.23
7.	35-44 ..	14.32	15.56	6.37
8.	45-54 ..	8.55	8.80	6.93
9.	55 & above ..	6.99	7.10	6.31
		100.00	100.00	100.00

Marital status

The distribution of the houseless by their marital status shows that 48.00% are married, 46.38% are never married and 5.28% are widowed. The married females have a higher percentage (50.20) as against 47.65 of married males, similar is the case with the widowed.

Table 10

Sex-wise distribution of houseless population by marital status

No.	Marital status				Percentage		
					P	M	F
1	2				3	4	5
1.	Never Married	..	..	..	46.38	46.91	43.02
2.	Married	..	..	..	48.00	47.65	50.20
3.	Widowed	..	..	..	5.28	5.11	6.37
4.	Divorced or separated	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Unspecified	..	..	..	0.34	0.33	0.41
					100.00	100.00	100.00

Workers and non-workers

Only 23.68% of the houseless population consists of non-workers as against 69.79% in the total population of Delhi UT. Among the houseless males, non-workers constitute about 1/6th as against 3/4th of females reported as non-workers. Percentage distribution of the houseless by workers and non-workers along with their distribution in the entire union territory can be studied from table 11.

Table 11

Percentage distribution of houseless persons by workers and non-workers

Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Total					
30.21	50.61	4.75	69.79	49.39	95.25
Houseless Population					
76.32	84.13	26.32	23.68	15.87	73.68

Non-workers

There is a preponderance of dependents among non-workers i.e. 51% among females and 55% among males. About 39% of females are engaged in household work and 5% are found begging. The total number of beggars (males and females) is 663. A sizeable percentage (30) of male houseless non-workers were beggars. It was somewhat heartening to see that 5.61% of male non-workers and 3.25% female non-workers were students. Sex-wise distribution of the non-working houseless population among various categories can be seen in table 12.

Table 12
Sex-wise distribution of the non-working houseless population

No.	Category of non-workers				Percentage		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2				3	4	5
1.	Students	..	..	..	4.62	5.61	3.25
2.	Household workers	..	..	..	16.44	0.20	38.84
3.	Dependents	..	..	..	53.49	54.94	51.48
4.	Retired	..	..	..	0.29	0.50	—
5.	Beggars	..	..	..	19.26	29.68	4.91
6.	Others	..	..	..	5.90	9.07	1.52
	TOTAL	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00

Workers

Workers constitute about 76% of the total houseless as against 30% in the general population. Transport, storage and communications account for the highest share followed by other services. Agriculture has naturally to be negligible. These people mostly do manual work.

Table 13
Distribution of houseless persons by various industrial categories of workers

No.	Category				Percentage		
1	2						3
1.	I-Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	0.06
2.	II-Agricultural labourers	..	..	..	..	..	0.07
3.	III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities	..	..	..	..	..	0.32

Table—13 (contd.)

1	2	3
4.	IV-Mining and quarrying	—
5.	V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs	4.81
	(a) household industry	
6.	(b) Other than household industry	10.59
7.	VI-Construction	10.02
8.	VII-Trade and commerce	18.58
9.	VIII-Transport, storage and communications	31.28
10.	IX-Other services	24.27
	Total Workers	100.00

Workers can also be classified by National Industrial Classification 1970 as adopted by the Indian census. The workers, other than those engaged in cultivation and household industry who were 10,548 in number constituting 95% of all the workers, are distributed as follows among the different divisions under this classification. Figures of important major groups under each division, having more than 100 workers, are also shown below :

Table 14

Houseless workers in non-household Industry, trade, business, profession or service by industrial classification and sex

Industrial Division & Major Group with over 100 workers		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Div. 0	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	34 (0.32)	31 (0.30)	3 (0.90)
Div. 2 & 3	Manufacturing & repairs	1,162 (11.02)	1,145 (11.21)	17 (5.10)
M.G.20-21	Manufacture of food products	208 (1.97)	208 (2.04)	—
M.G.26	Manufacture of textile products (including weaving apparel other than footwear)	124 (1.18)	123 (1.20)	1 (0.30)
M.G.34	Manufacture of metal products & parts except machinery and transport equipments	174 (1.65)	161 (1.58)	13 (3.89)

Table—14 (*contd.*)

		1	2	3	4
M.G.39	Repairs	207	207	—	
		(1.96)	(2.03)	—	
Div. 4	Electricity, gas & water	13	13	—	
		(0.12)	(0.13)	—	
Div. 5	Construction	1,110	939	171	
		(10.52)	(9.19)	(51.19)	
M.G. 50	Construction	1,012	872	140	
		(9.59)	(8.54)	(41.92)	
M.G.51	Activity allied to construction ..	98	67	31	
		(0.93)	(0.66)	(9.28)	
Div. 6	Whole-sale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	1,994	1,935	59	
		(18.90)	(18.95)	(17.66)	
M.G. 65	Retail trade in foods & food articles, beverages, tobacco & intoxicants ..	643	636	2	
		(6.10)	(6.23)	(2.10)	
M.G. 67	Retail trade in fuel & other household utilities and durables	253	221	32	
		(2.40)	(2.16)	(9.58)	
M.G. 68	Retail trade in others	333	324	9	
		(3.16)	(3.17)	(2.69)	
M.G.69	Restaurants & hotels	645	643	7	
		(6.12)	(6.30)	(0.60)	
Div. 7	Transport, storage & communications	3,471	3,467	4	
		(32.91)	(33.94)	(1.20)	
M.G. 70	Land transport	3,423	3,419	4	
		(32.45)	(33.47)	(1.20)	
Div. 8	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	47	47	—	
		(0.45)	(0.46)	—	
Div. 9	Community, social & personal services	2,717	2,637	80	
		(25.76)	(25.82)	(23.95)	
M.G. 96	Personal services	458	445	13	
		(4.34)	(4.36)	(3.89)	
M.G. 99	Services not elsewhere classified ..	2,079	2,018	61	
		(19.71)	(19.76)	(18.26)	
All divisions	.. .. .	10,548	10,214	334
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

The largest number of workers is under Division 7, Transport, storage and communications and in Major Group 70, Land transport 3,423 (32.45%). Next comes Major Group 99 services not elsewhere classified, with 2,079 workers (19.71%). Division 9, community, social and personal services has 2,717 workers (25.76%). No houseless worker was reported under Division 1, Mining and quarrying.

Male workers who number 10,214 out of 10,548 total houseless workers have generally the same break-up as total workers. Female workers (334), are however, distributed as follows under important Major Groups. (Female workers who form less than 5% in a Division have not been taken into account) :—

Div. 5	Construction	171 (51.19%)
Major Group 50	Construction	140 (41.92%)
Major Group 51	Activity allied to construction ..	31 (9.28%)
Div. 6	Whole-sale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	59 (17.66%)
Major Group 67	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables	32 (9.58%)
Div. 9	Community, social and personal services	80 (23.95%)
Major Group 99	Services not elsewhere classified ..	61 (18.26%)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

Workers by occupational classifications

Houseless persons engaged in work other than cultivation form 99.87% of total workers. These workers display the following distribution of figures by occupational divisions (National classifications of occupations 1968). Figures with percentages for occupational groups having more than 100 workers each have also been presented.

Table 15

Occupational Divisions and Groups in which more than 100 houseless persons are at work, main activity other than cultivation

Occupational Division/Groups		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Div. 0-1	Professional, Technical and Related workers	86 (0.78)	82 (0.78)	4 (0.78)
Div. 3	Clerical and Related workers ..	143 (1.29)	128 (1.21)	15 (2.91)

Table—15 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4
Div. 4	Sales workers	1,291 (11.65)	1,247 (11.80)	44 (8.54)
Group 40	Merchants & Shop-Keepers, whole- sale and Retail trade	662 (5.97)	648 (6.13)	14 (2.7)
Group 43	Salesmen, Shop Asstt. & related workers	562 (5.07)	532 (5.04)	30 (5.83)
Div. 5	Service workers	1,358 (12.25)	1,339 (12.67)	19 (3.69)
Group 50	Hotel & Restaurant Keepers . .	118 (1.06)	114 (1.08)	4 (0.78)
Group 52	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and related workers	612 (5.52)	611 (5.78)	1 (0.19)
Group 53	Maids and other house keeping service workers not elsewhere classi- fied	107 (0.97)	94 (0.89)	13 (2.52)
Group 57	Protective service workers . .	208 (1.88)	208 (1.97)	—
Div. 6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	32 (0.29)	29 (0.27)	3 (0.58)
Div. 7, 8-9	Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	8,152 (73.56)	7,723 (73.09)	429 (83.30)
Group 77	Food & Beverage Processing . .	391 (3.53)	391 (3.70)	—
Group 80	Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	169 (1.53)	111 (1.05)	58 (11.26)
Group 83	Black-smiths, Tool Makers and machine tool operators	266 (2.40)	160 (1.51)	106 (20.58)
Group 88	Jewellery and Precious metal workers	441 (3.98)	441 (4.17)	—

Table—15 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4
Group 95	Brick layers and other construction workers	466 (4.21)	392 (3.71)	74 (1.70)
Group 93	Transport Equipment Operators ..	1,616 (14.58)	1,616 (15.29)	—
Group 99	Labourers	4,581 (41.34)	4,411 (41.74)	170 (33.00)
Group XI	Workers reporting occupations un- identifiable or inadequately described	20 (0.82)	19 (0.18)	1 (0.20)
	All Divisions	11,082 (100.00)	10,567 (100.00)	513 (100.00)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

The houseless who abound around Chandni chowk and in other congested trading localities in the walled city are mostly ordinary labourers, shoe-repairers, chowkidars, shop-attendants, blacksmiths, hawkers, tea-stall vendors, house, shop and restaurant servants, cooks and waiters. Female workers are predominantly engaged on labour work or in construction. They are also blacksmiths and shoemakers. These are in all probability mostly Banjaras and Rajasthanis.

Table 16

Percentage distribution of houseless workers not engaged in cultivation by age group and sex

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0-14	4.51	4.38	7.18
15-19	14.24	14.15	16.12
20-24	20.88	21.15	15.34
25-29	16.05	16.13	14.37
30-39	20.51	20.53	20.19
40-49	12.73	12.68	13.79
50-59	5.99	5.88	8.35
60+	4.78	4.80	4.27
Age not stated	0.31	0.30	0.39
All age groups	100.00	100.00	100.00

The maximum concentration is in age group 20-39 in the case of males and 15-39 in the case of females. Being houseless, workers in age group 0-14 and 60+ are also not insignificant in males.

Table 17

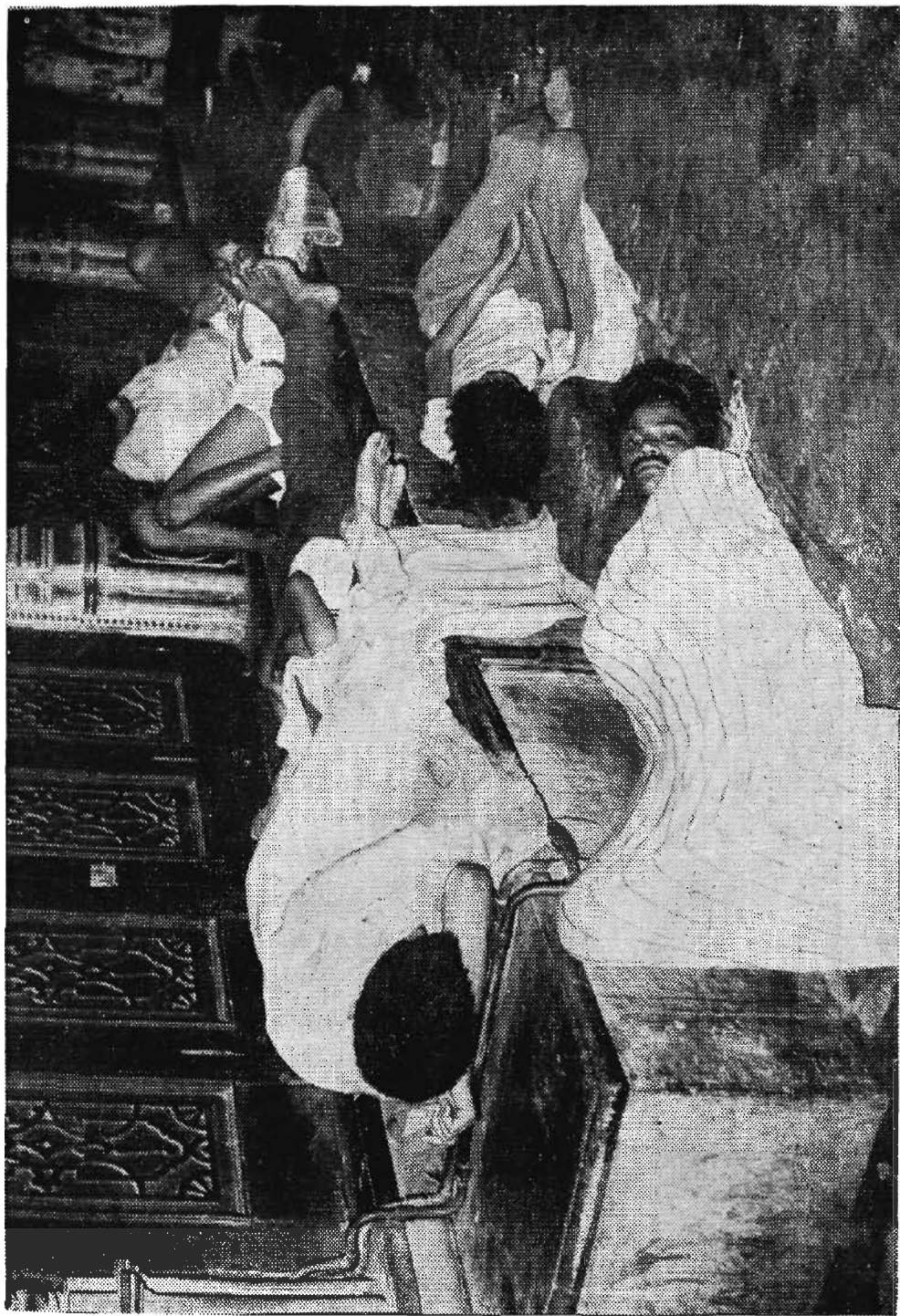
Percentage distribution of workers other than those engaged in agriculture, by educational level and sex

Educational level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Illiterate	76.61	75.54	98.64
Literates without Educational Level	7.57	7.88	1.17
Primary	8.36	8.76	—
Middle	5.16	5.39	0.19
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2.27	2.40	—
Graduate and above	0.03	0.03	—
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Workers in household industry

Houseless workers engaged in household industry are 534, of these, 313 males and 180 females are family workers while 12 males are employees and 28 males and the remaining one female are single workers. Prominent household industries in which they work are metal products (229), leather goods (169) and wood products (38).

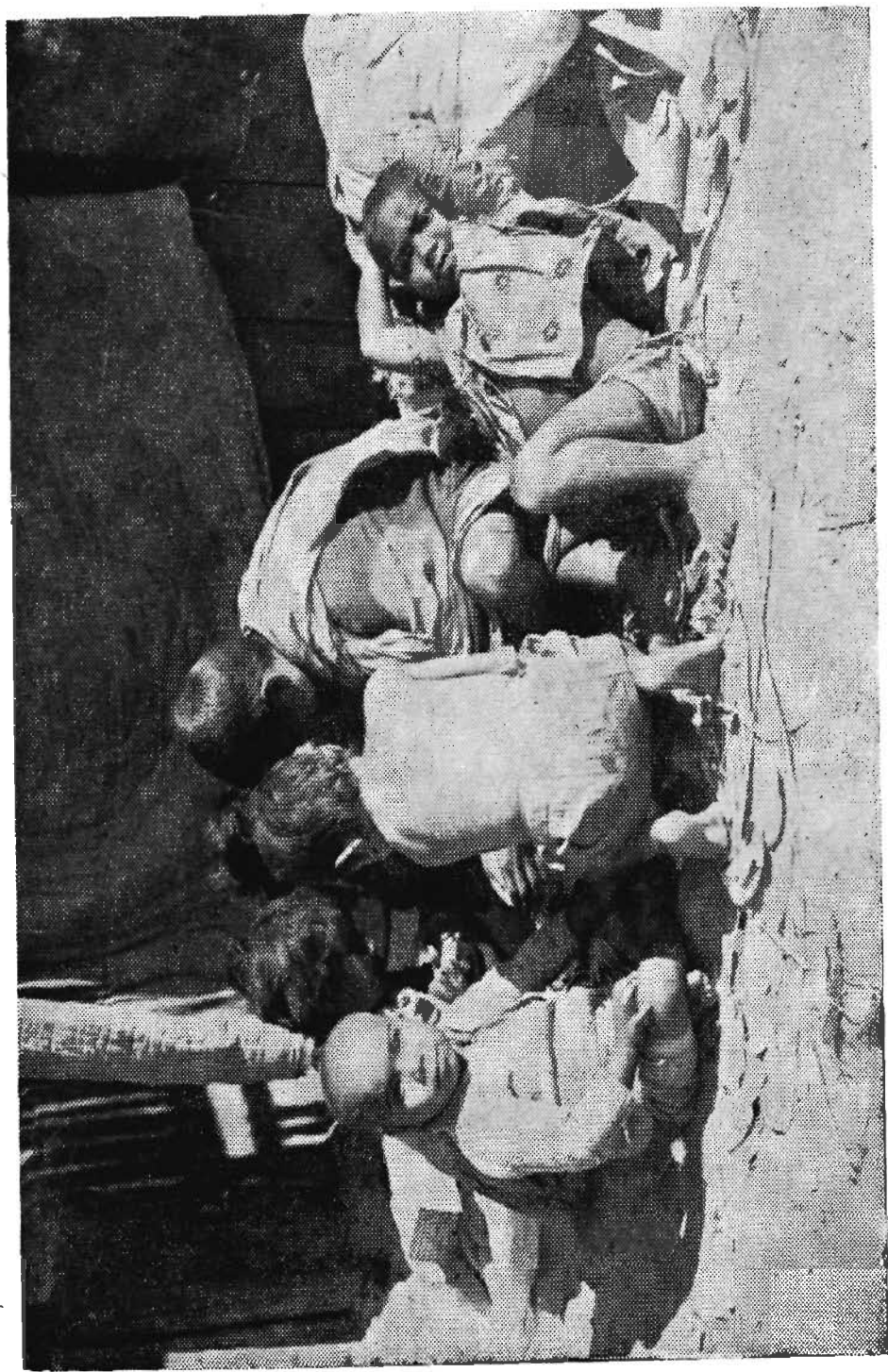
PICTORIAL GLIMPSES



Varanda of main bazars are the favourite shelters of these unfortunate persons



Trying to protect their youngster by means of a Jute curtain, from the severe cold, while they themselves are shivering in the open, helplessly



When houseless persons go out for work, their children look after their belongings



Food is cooked on bare pavements



A homeless woman with her five-day-old child

CHAPTER II

SURVEY OF NIGHT SHELTERS

Following the initiative of a dedicated social worker, night shelters came to be provided for the houseless where they could sleep. At the time of the sample survey there were 21 night shelters including ten seasonal night shelters which were run for about four months (15 November to 16 March) every year. All these are being run by the Delhi municipal corporation* and some social organisations. These night shelters could accommodate 3,000 persons daily.

Table 18

Distribution by type of shelters and managing institution

Organisation	Type of shelters	
	Temporary	Permanent
1	2	3
Delhi municipal corporation	10	5
Bharat sewak samaj	—	3
Social workers council	—	1
Loins' club	—	1
Missionaries	—	1

The following extract from the *Hindustan Times* of 4 December 1973 tells in brief about these night shelters.

“Hundreds of poor, homeless people sleep on the pavements. Many of them do not know that a *ren-basera* exists nearby. Others who know do not want to go there. Shelter is free. A *rickshaw-puller*, who hires a cot and a mat for one rupee a night and sleeps on the pavement, said he does not use the night shelters as more than 50% of its users were *goondas* and homosexuals. How far this is true we do not know. Moreover, according to him, there were fights every night”.

*Transferred to the slum wing of Delhi Development Authority since 1974.

The night shelters were started in 1964-65 as a result of a survey held in 1961 which indicated that 6,000 homeless people slept on the pavements on winter nights. The survey followed many cold wave deaths reported in Delhi at that time.

The night shelters provide free jute mats and blankets. The Delhi municipal corporation spends about Rs. 200,000 on night shelters every year. Two shelters have television sets. It was reported that three more shelters would get television sets soon.

Sample design

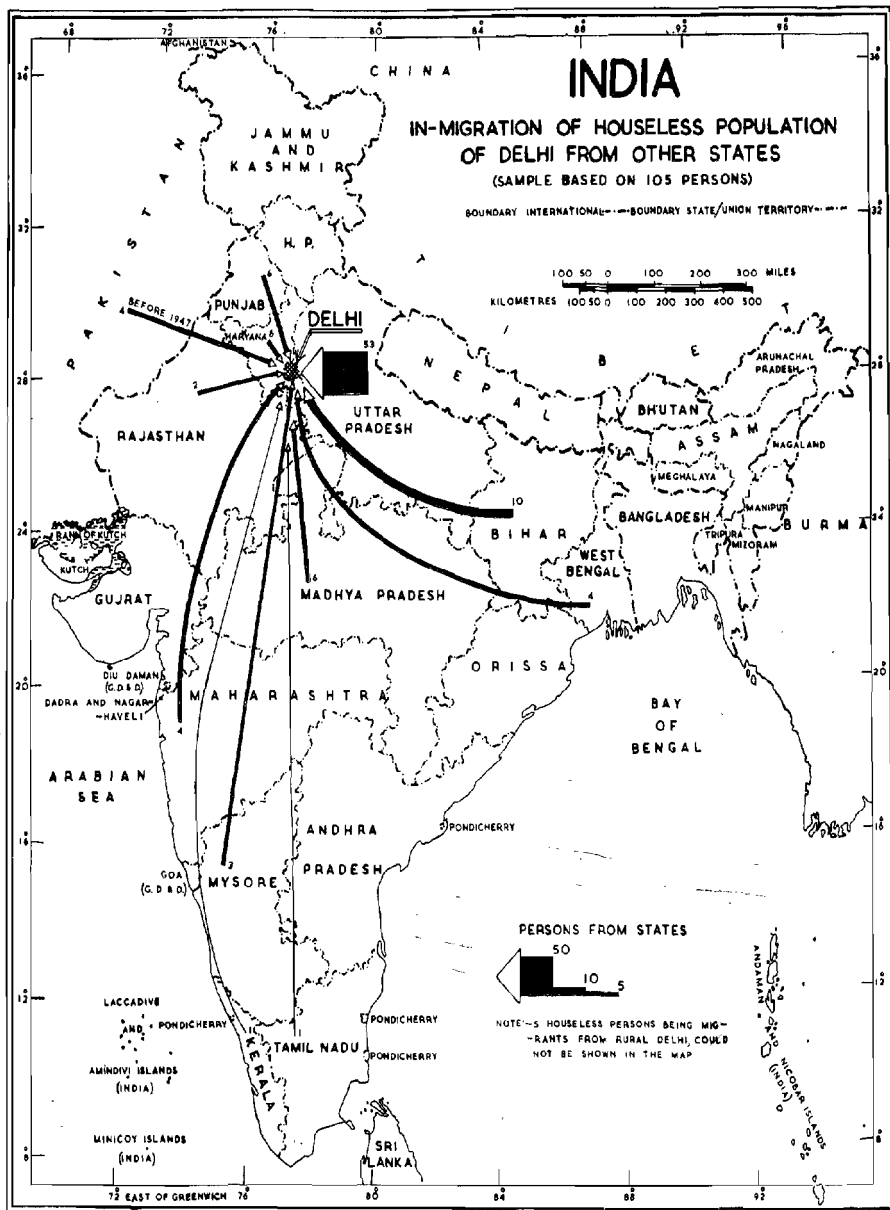
A two per cent sample of 105 inmates was selected for study. Persons in this sample were equally distributed among all the 21 night shelters. The respondents were selected at random from among persons present on a particular night. There were no females and children in the night shelters. The sample is not truly representative of all houseless persons.

Table 19

Percentage distribution of the sample by age group

Age groups							Percentage of inmates
1							2
15-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	30(28.6)
25-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	36(34.3)
35-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	21(20.0)
45-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(8.6)
55-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(3.8)
65-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(2.8)
75-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1.9)
							105(100.00)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)



LAYOUT IS THE TRACE OF THE MAP, "INDIA ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1971,"
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971 FINAL POPULATION, SERIES I INDIA, PAPER I OF 1972.

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Migration particulars

The sample included 45% coming from rural areas and 55% from urban areas. Nearly half of the respondents came from Uttar Pradesh. The other states represented in the sample were Bihar (10), Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana (6 each), Maharashtra and West Bengal (4 each), Mysore (3), Rajasthan (2), Kerala and Tamil Nadu (1 each) and Delhi (5). Four reported their place of origin in Pakistan.

Table 20

Percentage distribution of the sample by their place of birth

Place of birth							Rural	Urban
1							2	3
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	1.9
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	3.8
Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	1.9
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5.7
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3.8
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.9
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	1.9
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8	25.7
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.8
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.8
							44.8	55.2

Marital Status

Among the sample 59% were bachelors, 6% were widowed and the rest 35% were married. The last category appears to have come to this metropolis to support their dependents at home. Two persons in age group 75-84 reported as married and three reported as widowed in age group 65-74, while one person in age group 65-74 reported as single. There is a strong bias towards singleness in all age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54. Their distribution by marital status and age groups is also far from the general composition of population of Delhi as a whole.

Table 21

Distribution of the sample by age and marital status

Age group	Marital status		
	Single	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4
15—19	11(10.4)	2(1.9)	—
20—24	10(9.5)	4(3.8)	1(1.0)
25—34	23(21.9)	13(12.4)	—
35—44	10(9.5)	9(8.6)	1(1.0)
45—54	6(5.7)	4(3.8)	1(1.0)
55—64	1(1.0)	3(2.8)	—
65—74	1(1.0)	—	3(2.8)
75—84	—	2(1.9)	—
Total	62(59.0)	37(35.2)	6(5.8)

(Figures in bracket show percentage).

History of migration

Enquiries about the history of migration of the houseless disclosed some poignant facts. A little over half (52.3%) left their homes between the ages of 10 and 25. Among them, 90% migrated to Delhi in search of jobs. About 7% left their home after attaining the age of 50.



Inside a night shelter

DELHI HOUSELESS POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

(SAMPLE BASED ON 105 PERSONS)

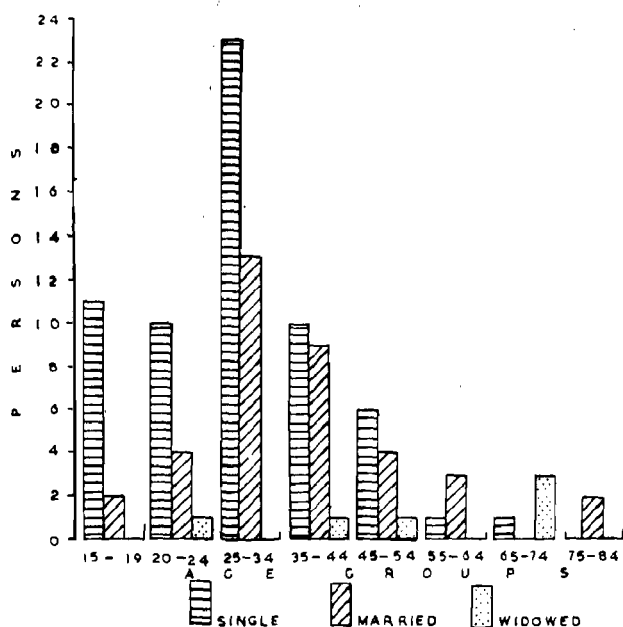


Table 22
Distribution of the sample by their age at migration and the reasons for migration

No.	Reasons for Migration	Age in years at the time of migration									
		Below 15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—40	41—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	In search of job from out-side	7 (6.6)	50 (19.0)	24 (22.9)	18 (17.1)	15 (14.2)	8 (7.6)	4 (3.8)	—	2 (1.0)	
2.	Since parents live in Delhi	—	—	—	2 (1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Not stated	2 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	—	—	—	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	—	
	Total	9 (8.5)	21 (20.0)	25 (23.9)	20 (19.0)	15 (14.2)	8 (7.6)	5 (4.8)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

A big chunk (79%) came directly to Delhi after leaving their homes mostly in the adjoining states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Harvana. The remaining (21%) came from more distant places. Initially they had migrated to the neighbouring cities. They came to Delhi perhaps in the hope that the capital might offer better opportunities.

Table 23

Percentage distribution of the sample by places visited direct by the inmates after leaving their homes

No. Places								Percentage
1	2							3
1. Delhi	79.0
2. A neighbouring city or village	5.7
3. Far off places	14.3
4. Not known	1.0
Total	100.0

Period of houselessness

The period of houselessness ranges from 1 to 13 years or more. Only 15% of them lived at places where they actually worked before shifting to the night shelters, and 8% have been houseless for more than 13 years.

Table 24
Percentage distribution of the sample by the place where they stayed before shifting to night shelters and the period of houselessness

No.	Place	Period of houselessness (years)							
		Less than 1	1—3	3—5	5—9	9—13	13 & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Pavement	0.9	—	—	2.9	1.9	4.8	11(10.5)	
2.	Places where they work (shops, factories, etc.)	0.9	3.8	—	—	2.9	7.6	6(15.2)	
3.	Direct to night shelters from other places of last residence	33.4	13.3	9.5	18.1	—	—	78(74.3)	
Total		35.2	17.1	9.6	21.0	4.8	12.4	105(100.0)	

Material possessions

Their material possessions are very limited. Of the 105 persons, 22 did not possess any thing except the clothes they had on, 61 of them had a few extra clothes and bed-sheets. Only 14 had a box each to keep their belongings. Utensils were owned by 14 out of the whole lot. Only one had a watch and another three had some elementary books in their possession.

Table 25
Distribution of the sample by type of goods possessed by the inmates

No.	Articles	No. of persons
1	2	3
1. Wearing clothes & bed-sheets		83(79.0)
2. Boxes		14(13.3)
3. Watches		1(1.0)
4. Charpoys		3(2.9)
5. Utensils		14(13.3)
6. Brush & jholi (baskets)		3(2.9)
7. Books		3(2.9)
8. Nothing		22(21.0)

(Figures in bracket show percentage).

Civic consciousness

Many of the inmates appeared conversant with the political situation in the country, 57 of them were not reported registered as voters anywhere. Out of the whole lot of 105, 32 were registered on the local electoral rolls. 42 voted in the last elections.

Table 26
Distribution of the sample by registration as voters and exercise of franchise in the last election

No.	Type of voters	Number
1	2	3
1. Not registered as voters		57(54.3)
2. Registered locally & voted in last election		28(26.7)
3. Registered outside and voted in last election		14(13.3)
4. Registered locally but did not vote in last election		4(3.8)
5. Registered outside but did not vote in last election		2(1.9)
Total		105(100.0)

(Figures in bracket show percentage).

Employment consciousness

Many of these knew about employment exchanges though they generally not hopeful of securing any employment through this agency. Twelve were registered in the exchange and 93 had not. Ten out of the 12 were prepared to go anywhere for work.

Leisure time activities

An analysis of their leisure time activities showed that a majority of them like gossiping, 7 like to see movies and the rest read newspapers or play cards or listen to music.

Table 27

Distribution of the sample by their leisure time activities

No.	Particulars							Number
1	2							3
1. Gossiping	40(38.0)
2. Games	4(3.8)
3. Cinema	7(6.7)
4. Idling	1(1.0)
5. Reading including newspapers, songs, music, playing cards, etc.	55(52.4)
6. No activity	4(3.8)
7. Roaming in the market	7(6.7)
8. Sleeping	4(3.8)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

Educational level

The composition of the sample by educational qualifications reveals 34% without any schooling, 19% had gone up to the primary level, 21% had studied upto the middle standard, another 22% had studied upto matric and 3% had a degree. The sample being truncated, the literacy rate (21%) is higher than that among the total houseless population of Delhi UT.

Table 28

Percentage distribution of the sample by educational standard

No.	Standard of education			Rural	Urban	Total
1	2			3	4	5
1. No schooling at all	20(42.6)	16(27.6)	36(34.3)
2. Primary incomplete	2(4.2)	8(13.8)	10(9.5)
3. Primary	6(12.8)	4(6.9)	10(9.5)
4. Middle incomplete	4(8.5)	5(8.6)	9(8.6)
5. Middle	6(12.8)	7(12.1)	13(12.4)
6. Matric incomplete	1(2.1)	6(10.3)	7(6.7)
7. Matric	7(14.9)	9(15.5)	16(15.2)
8. Intermediate	—	1(1.7)	1(0.9)
9. B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.	1(2.1)	2(3.5)	3(2.9)
Total	47(100.0)	58(100.0)	105(100.0)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

Employment particulars

Their employment distribution shows that a majority work as casual labourers. Thirty-eight are working as coolies and labourers. Four are shoe-repairers, fourteen are construction workers and six are reported to be available for any type of work. Remaining *i.e.*, forty-three reported regular jobs of whom 7 were attendants, 8 were peons, 9 were painters, 11 were mechanics and 8 were clerks. Fifty-nine of the houseless were engaged in casual jobs and the remaining in regular jobs. It may be that the houseless population with regular jobs is a floating one. They may not have got suitable accommodation within their means.

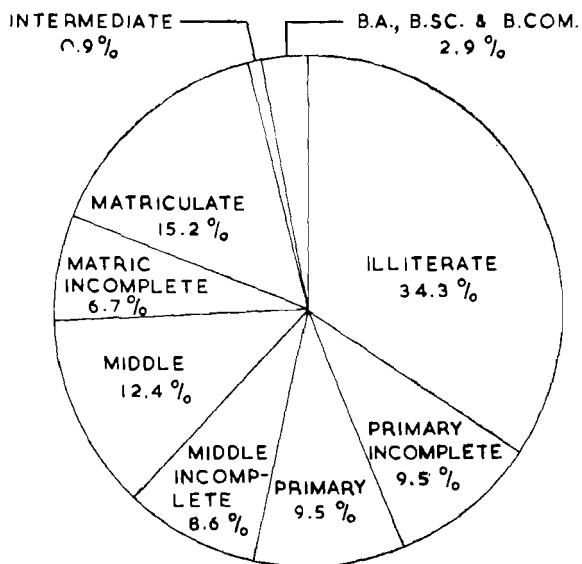
Table 29

Distribution of the sample by occupation

Occupation	Number
1	2
<i>Casual workers</i>	
Coolies and labourers	.. .. 38(36.2)
Mochis	.. .. 4(3.8)

DELHI
HOUSELESS POPULATION
BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

(SAMPLE BASED ON 105 PERSONS)



Table—29 (contd.)

1							2
Jhalliwallas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1.9)
Construction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14(13.3)
Miscellaneous casual jobs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(3.8)
<i>Regular workers</i>							
Shop attendants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(6.7)
Peons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(7.6)
Painters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(8.6)
Mechanics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11(10.5)
Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(7.6)
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105(100.0)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

Income distribution

About 40% of the sample population had a monthly income of Rs. 100 or less, 13% earned Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 per month. The mode lies in the income group of Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. About 70% had an income ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. Only 17% earned between Rs. 175 and Rs. 300. The 41% married or widowed, might also have to bear the additional responsibility of feeding their dependants. The low income on the one hand and prevailing high prices on the other must be forcing them to remain houseless.

Table 30

Distribution of the sample by monthly income

No.	Income groups (in Rs.)						Number
1	2						3
1. 25—49	3(2.9)
2. 50—74	11(10.5)
3. 75—99	28(26.7)
4. 100—124	23(21.9)
5. 125—149	22(20.9)
6. 150—174	—
7. 175—199	13(12.9)
8. 200—224	2(1.9)
9. 225—249	1(0.9)
10. 250—300	2(1.9)

(Figures in bracket show percentage)

CHAPTER III

CASE STUDIES

"These pavements are everything for us".

If not all, some look at us suspiciously as we attempt to start a conversation with them, regarding their work, ways of life and reasons for houselessness. Most fear to part with their personal information while some are in a hurry to go to sleep as their so-called beds are already laid on the pavements. It is around midnight. You cannot catch them earlier. Only a few respond and that too for a few minutes.

We first stationed ourselves in a cluster of people called 'garbage pickers' in the vicinity of the Red fort of Shah Jahan. These houseless people pick up waste paper from garbage and sell it to the wholesale junk-sellers (*kabaris*) to earn their livelihood.

Though, it was mid-night and most people were asleep, yet a young boy was still busy picking from a nearby garbage bin in the dim street light.

"What's there in the garbage which allures you at this odd hour of night?"

"Many things! Waste paper, cardboard, plastic chappals, old shoes, bones and what not. This sweep provides us an easy living. Not only me, many others in age group 15 to 40 have taken to picking as our mainstay. All these items fetch a good price."

The boy, Sheikh Mehboob, with a dark suntanned skin wrapped in a worn out pyjama and shirt was from Andhra Pradesh. His elder brother's wrath made him flee from his native home at the age of 11 to Bombay. He lived shelterless in Bombay for nine years. He begged for two years and then took to garbage picking, finding it remunerative. At 20, he came to Delhi with the hope that food would be cheaper here. Now he is an expert picker and has no intention of leaving it.

“Where do you sleep at night?”

“On the pavements, near New Lajpat Rai market opposite Red fort”.

“Why don’t you live in a house?”

“With my meagre income, I find it difficult to eat. How can I think of a house ? Besides in recent years, the prices have shot up very high and whatever is earned, gets spent on just the bare necessities of life”.

According to Sheikh Mehboob, there is no dearth of houses in Delhi but how could we pay the rent ?

Next we accosted a middle aged man, Sube Singh. He was an agriculturist nearing 55 who had come to Delhi from a village in Uttar Pradesh to earn money for getting his daughter married and for repaying old debts. He was lying half asleep on a pavement and appeared much older than his age. In spite of our best efforts, we could not make him understand the purpose of our enquiry. At last exasperated with continuous goading, he exploded, though of course timidly, “Babuji, who are you, asking all these very personal questions ? Are you searching for a pick-pocket at dead of night ?”

“We are trying to study the problems of pavement dwellers like you. We are not policemen in disguise, nor searching for any pick-pocket”.

After a pause, we enquired, “Do you sleep on the pavement round the year?”

“Well, during the rainy season, I sleep here, under the shelter of this veranda, while in summer in any of the nearby parks. During the winters, I prefer to sleep in a somewhat enclosed place like the threshold of a house or on the stairs of any available building”.

“But in winter, you can sleep in any of the nearby night shelters run by the Municipal Corporation, without paying any charges”.

“You see, I am an aged villager, not acquainted with the ways of city life. I could not dare to ask the night shelter authorities for providing me a sleeping place”.

Probably he was speaking the truth. Our short experience with him revealed that he was timid, shy and had passed the age to learn any new thing even for his own benefit.

On being asked, where he kept his personal belongings, he showed us his gunny bag. "In this gunny bag my entire possessions consisting of rag like clothes, a *lota* and two bedsheets are kept". He showed all these taking them out of the gunny bag.

"Do you cook yourself or take food elsewhere?"

"There are many roadside *rotiwallas* in Chandni Chowk, I buy *roti* from them. Cooking of food is not possible as I have no fixed place for living. Then there are other obvious difficulties".

"What are your daily average earnings, and how do you spend them?"

"It depends upon customers. Roughly on an average I earn Rs. 5 per day, while in a rainy season my earnings go down to Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. What else can a *jhalliwalla* of my age earn? I can't do hard work. Two meals cost me Rs. 2.50 daily and the balance I spend on *biris*, tea and clothes. Quite often, I have to gift a bundle of *biris* and tea to the chowkidar for allowing me to sleep here".

Poor economic condition and lack of any occupational skill has turned him into a permanent pavement dweller with no hope of his going back home. The debts there must have multiplied by now. He did not know about the fate of his daughter.

The third houseless person was Mutuswami, aged 35 from Madras. He had an ash smeared round face, with a large lock of hair and with sharp and penetrating eyes. He had a sandal *tilak* on his forehead and appeared quite indifferent to pain and pleasure. He had a large wound on his right foot. He was seated at the foot of the Gauri Shankar temple of Chandni Chowk. "Frankly speaking", he said "I am not a real mendicant and this wound is nothing more than molten lac spread carefully to attract a generous alms giver".

"Is it not against the moral codes and in a way cheating in the presence of God" we exclaimed.

"Whether it is cheating or not, I don't know. But I will definitely assert that it is far better than pick-pocketing, theft and robbery. For me this is the only way to keep my body and soul together".

"In a big city like this, why don't you think of doing something else? You are well built, healthy and can do hard work".

"Probably you have not seen the long queues outside the employment exchange. What to say of me, these days even highly educated persons do not get jobs easily".

The fairness of Mutuswami's reasoning could not be denied easily.

"Where do you live in Delhi?"

"On foot-paths, in Yamuna Bazar, even without having a small curtain, to hide my privacy. Yet I feel that I am better than those who live on the sides of stinking gutters or pay rents for sleeping even on foot-paths".

"Do you have a desire to live in a house"?

"Of course, yes but it appears that in this life this ambition would remain unrealised".

The fourth one interviewed was a grey-haired woman. But she was only 40. Many like her could be seen occupying the stairs of Jama masjid before the declaration of emergency at night. Their only belongings consist of a few utensils and some clothes. Rani had been houseless in Delhi for 20 years. Of her three sons, only one, 15 years of age had survived. She said that proper medical care could have saved the lives of the other two. Rani belonged to a well-to-do family of Lahore. After partition, she came to Delhi and became houseless, as her husband remained continuously ill. Domestic service in two families fetched her Rs. 40 a month. Her husband was a beggar while the son was a shoe-shine boy. Rani said that people were born, brought up and even got married on foot-paths. The foot-paths became maternity wards just by hanging a jute curtain in an obscure corner. "These pavements are everything for us, the source of our livelihood, our house, a play ground for our kids and what not".

It was early January and the first slight drizzle of the winter season was coming down. We spotted a frustrated youngman of 18 in the Gandhi ground area. He was huddled under a rag with his head resting on the knees.

"Are you awake?" we asked.

"How can I sleep in this cold with an aching head and a feverish body?" What are you looking for at the dead of night?"

After a small pause, he muttered in a choking voice, "The police have just ransacked me". We attempted to remove the fear of police from his mind and explained to him the purpose of our visit. We offered him a cigarette. He said, "If there is anyone in this world I fear, it is the policeman. He treats us with iron hands".

There was a wide-spread feeling in the area that as part of a cleanliness drive, all the houseless persons would be forced to shift from this place. This had infused a feeling of insecurity and helplessness among all the shelterless persons, making them all the more cautious while talking to strangers.

"How long have you been houseless?"

"My life began in this Gandhi ground. I was born and brought up here. My aged father passed away, near that tree. My entire life seems to have been spent in these open parks and these pavements".

His father had also been a houseless person. His mother had died in his infancy and his father when he was in his teens. He was now all alone. He had begged for some time and then became a labourer. "You see this blanket. It is much older than I. In childhood, I shared it with my father. Now it has outlived its age, it is blanket in name only. But yet it is very dear to me".

"What are your other belongings?"

"Only a very few things. All these I keep in this tin box. These are a couple of old bedsheets, a worn-out mattress, a shirt, a *lota*".

"Where do you keep all these during day-time?"

"While I go out for work, I place all my things on any tree in this park. During rain, I take refuge in the apartment of any of the

chowkidars who guard the nearby clubs. I do some *maskabazi* (flattery). Whenever the chowkidar sits down with his friends for drinking, I arrange sodas, *namkin*, *biri*-cigarettes, etc."

After a lot of persuasion and an assurance that his identity would not be divulged, the boy added that he was on friendly terms with the daughter of a nearby shoe-maker. "We both are in deep love with each other. Sometimes we think of running away from this city." He added that the girl's mother was loud mouthed and a terrible shrew.

More talk revealed however that he was fully satisfied with his present way of life and had no idea of changing it. He never liked to sleep in the night shelter. In case of illness, he does not go to any doctor, hospital or charitable dispensary. He accepts whatever cure and advice is given him by other pavement dwellers. When he fails to get an odd job, he begs. Usually, he spends all his earnings on food, tea and *biris*. "Sometimes I also relish ice-cream or kulfi". His greatest consolation is, "I am not the only miserable person in the city, many more are also there, even in a much worse condition. They are also much older and sickly".

Any time from sunrise to late in the night, a good number of houseless persons can be seen in the Company *bagh*, the area sandwiched between the Delhi municipal corporation and the railway station.

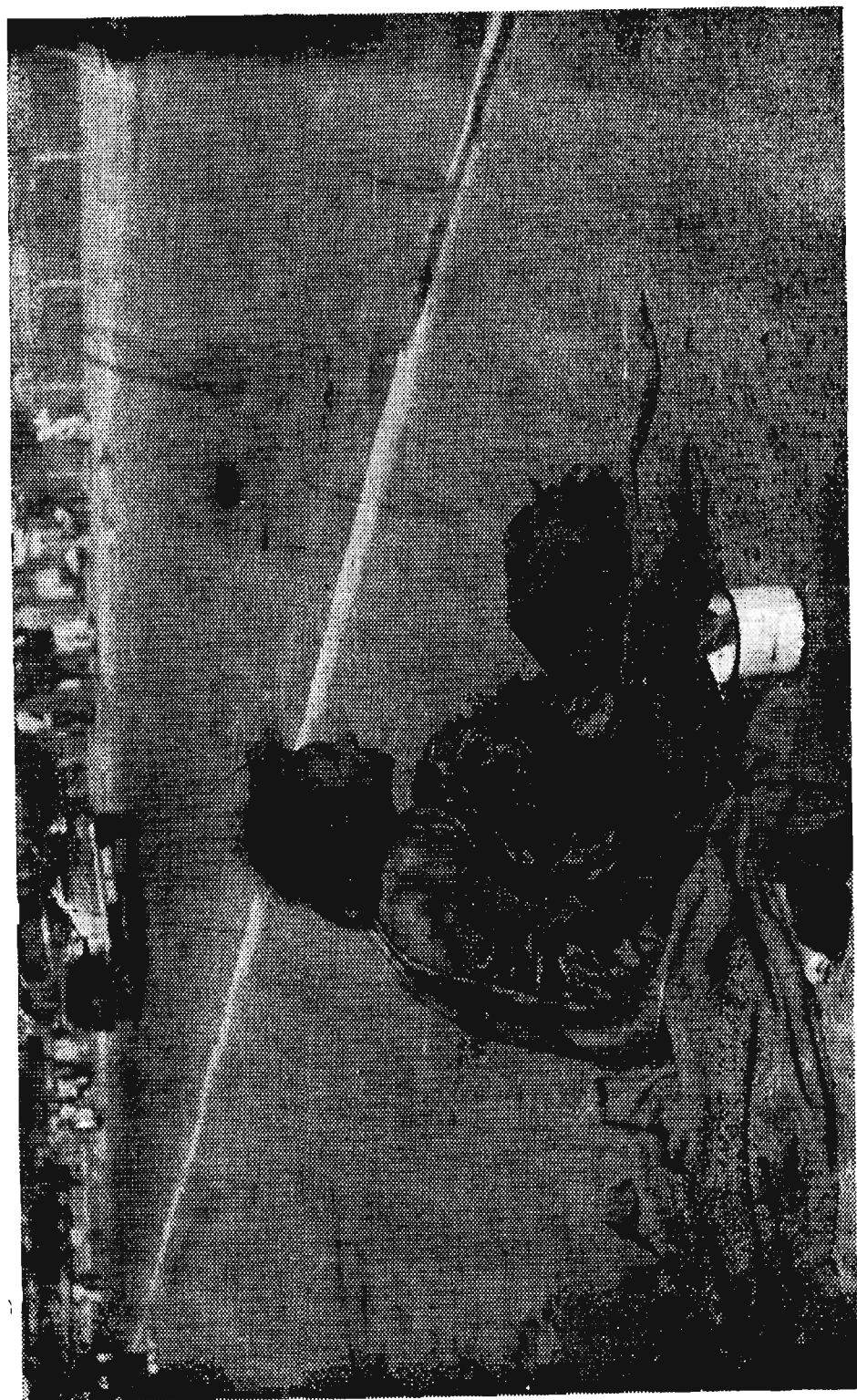
We spotted a beggar woman of 85. She was clad in a torn *sari*.

"Don't you have a family and a house to live in?" we asked politely.

"No, I have nothing. This pavement is my comfortable abode. During day, I beg for food and money. At night I sleep in the vicinity of the municipal building in some corner".

"Does any body object to your sleeping and begging in this area?"

"Often the police and the chowkidar ask me to go elsewhere. But where can I go at this age? No strength is left in me to go to a far place. The police and the chowkidars are really good people



A Road side beggar

at least towards me. They give me a few days' notice when they ask me to move. God bless them !"

Prem Sundari was born in Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and her father was an agriculturist. She spent her childhood in Chhindwara and was educated up to the 6th class in a Christian missionary school. When she came of age, she was married to a young man of her own community who used to work as an electrician. In 1946, twenty years after her marriage, she lost her husband, her two children had died in their early childhood on account of smallpox. After the death of her husband her in-laws started tormenting her. It was too much for her to take. She had heard from someone that there were plenty of jobs for women in Delhi, the capital of India. She thought that if she could go to Delhi she would be able to earn her living independently. In 1947, she stealthily left for Delhi along with three other women. Stepping down from Delhi main station, she first attempted to find a temporary shelter in the Company *bagh*. The irony of fate was that even after 29 years she was still in the same *bagh*. She did try to seek help from many to get some job, but everywhere she was disappointed. Ultimately, she took to begging.

"How much do you earn in a day ?"

"Now-a-days very few people give alms. I collect anything between one and three rupees along with some cooked food and at times stale fruits like banana and guava".

"And what about your earnings on auspicious days ?"

"These are lucky days for us and generally I get a rupee or two more, with some more eatables. Occasionally when I do not get soft things in alms for eating, I eat rice and other soft things worth a rupee. No teeth are left in my mouth to eat solid food. The rest of the money I spend on tea".

"Do you cook yourself?"

"Never. I have no utensils".

"Have you been able to save anything?"

"Only a few rupees". She hesitated to tell us the exact amount

"What do you do with your savings?"

"Being seized with asthma and old age, when cold days prevent me from begging, I spend my savings on food and tea etc."

"My relatives and their offsprings must be living in Chhindwara. What I feel is that for them I just don't exist. In truth, there is none in this world whom I claim as my own."

"What happens when you fall ill ?"

"During illness I rely on the mercy of God".

"Do you really believe so much in the omnipotency of God?"

"Why not ? It is God who gives us food and cures us when we are down with illness. It is this faith that has sustained me throughout this long span of life".

She complained that women are not allowed in *ren baseras*. Enquiring from the *ren basera* authorities we found that for certain valid reasons, women were not allowed in the existing *ren baseras* and there were no separate night shelters for them. Presently she has no desire even to have a room as she feels it would not be possible for her to maintain one. "I pray for early death. But the fact is that even death cannot be had for the asking because destiny has fixed a specific day. How far it is only He knows". She does not blame anybody for her condition. "What is written in one's fate, that must happen. Fate is the result of past *karma*."

The next houseless person we questioned was a young boy named Narendra Kumar Arora sitting on the bench of a temporary tea stall in the Company *bagh* area. He is of medium height, slim, wears a bell-bottom and shirt and a muffler on his forehead. He looks younger than his 26 years. He had left his house at the age of 12. He is a *rickshaw* puller and speaks several languages like Punjabi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi. He seemed to have an absolutely carefree attitude towards life.

We could feel irritating smell of country liquor coming from the persons collected around us. We learnt that Arora was not a born pavement dweller but was the victim of his step-mother's wrath.

"Why don't you live in a rented house in Delhi ?" we asked him.

"In the city wall area, no one rents a house to a bachelor like me. Besides, I don't yet earn enough to pay regularly for the rent of a house".

"By the way, what are your earnings?"

"Between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per day".

"That much appears good enough for a single man for having at least, a small shelter on rent in one of the colonies", we argued.

"Of course. The so-called income of Rs. 5 to 8 is high as compared to those who have nothing, but my expenditure hardly balances this small income. Can anybody make a living in a house with five to eight rupees along with other expenses on food and clothes in a big and costly city like Delhi?"

Arora's father and step-mother are living in Alwar and have a well-established business. He has three younger brothers and one married sister. Owing to harsh treatment by his step-mother, he had left home and had gone to Bombay. By that time he had acquired education upto the 6th class. His years of stay in Bombay put him in touch with illicit liquor brewers. Being frustrated and needy, he fell in their clutches but started earning Rs. 30 a day. He could not live in Bombay for more than four years as the police drove him out of Bombay.

"I have many addictions like *charas*, card-playing and films. I cannot imagine life without *charas* and take it daily without fail. Films and cards are next to it. Recently, I have seen 'Sholay' and I was thrilled by it".

Questioned further, he said, "there is no dearth of wine and women in this area. But to be addicted to any of them is a curse".

After leaving Bombay, he had joined a band of hippies and visited almost all the prominent cities of the country. That was how he became a linguist. In the end, the hippies settled in Goa. He found the climate of Goa did not suit him. He was told in Goa that money could be minted by smuggling *charas* and morphia from Nepal. On his way to Nepal, he came across a French hippy. For five years, they were both engaged in smuggling, but failed to make much money.

They left smuggling and came to New Delhi and temporarily settled in the open park at the back of the famous Hanuman temple. After a few months the French girl being frustrated returned to her country, leaving him all alone. "She had gone only her memory left now" says he.

He tried to get some job in New Delhi, in the beginning, but could get none. He took to *rickshaw* pulling, and since then is continuously engaged in this profession.

"You said that you have travelled throughout the country, then you must have spent a lot of money on railway tickets" we said.

"Nothing. I feel that the railway ticket checkers are pretty good people, seeing my young age, they always let me go scot free".

"Where do you go for treatment in case of illness?"

"I just take *charas*, it relieves me from many of the maladies like bad cold, headache, muscular pain, fever and flue. I don't know any better cure than this. In case of serious injuries we go to the Irwir hospital".

"See, our municipal corporation had established at least four *ren-baseras* around this area. Why don't you sleep in any of them during the winter?"

"There are reasons for not sleeping in a *ren-basera*. Even among houseless persons, those who are in the lowest ring of the ladder such as beggars and the disabled sleep in *ren-basera*. They emit an obnoxious odour and sometimes lice crawl on their bodies. This is most irritating".

"Where do you keep your goods?"

"Every morning we deposit our belongings after packing them in one bundle in a nearby warehouse. The charge is 20 paise".

"What do you feel about the present emergency?"

"This state of emergency is likely to bring in numerous fruitful results. It is like a light in the midst of despair, a smile that may dispel many tears, although it has brought us many inconveniences in its wake.



Bhagwati Devi engaged in groundnut selling to earn her livelihood

The police come in jeeps at night, armed with batons. Those who cannot run, mostly women and children old and sick, suffer much. But yet I feel that it is a temporary phase and the day is not far when we would also find livelihood and shelter like other citizens”.

“It’s an unpleasant fact that even, 30 years after independence the problem of houselessness is still rampant” said Bhagwati Devi in a low voice.

“I am worried for my son of four and my daughter of three, how can I bring them up as good citizens, while living on the road-side”.

A number of houseless persons like Bhagwati Devi live on Gandhi ground. She finds no more suitable place than this area for living, sleeping and selling groundnuts, along with her two little children. She has been living there since 1972.

Bhagwati belongs to a well-to-do family. Her father was a refugee from West Pakistan who settled in Delhi. He had a flourishing bakery. She had four brothers, two of them were in govt. service. In 1965, she qualified for her B.A. and subsequently got a diploma in home science. She had some knowledge of typing also. In 1967, she was married to a young man of a well-to-do family of Delhi, and got a small house from the D.D.A. in the J.J. colony, near Khyala village in Delhi. A family dispute broke out in 1970. All her brothers got separated and her aged and infirm father was left alone to earn his livelihood. Bhagwati asked her old father to stay with her. Her husband objected to this and in protest went away, elsewhere leaving Bhagwati all alone.

After his departure, Bhagwati found it difficult to keep hunger out. In the meanwhile, her father passed away. She took Rs. 200 as a loan and started selling groundnuts. She left her house for fear of public censure and came to the pavement. She earns Rs. 8 a day by selling groundnuts. Her two children are attending a nearby corporation school. In case of illness of her children, she goes to a private doctor near Fatehpuri. Bhagwati dislikes this state of houselessness of her children. She wants to start a new business. Presently, whatever amount is earned by her is spent on the education of her children, food and other daily needs. She would not take any help from her brothers who frequently visit her. She is looking forward to the day when

she would have a business of her own in this big city. She is rather optimistic.

The next person whom we met was Chandan Chakravorty, 30, who left his govt. job in the forest Department in West Bengal for reasons best known to him. He said that he had shifted to Delhi to seek help from one of his close friends. But Chakravorty failed to trace his friend. He wrote to his father for help, but could not get any response. Gradually, he got mixed up with other houseless persons and adopted their ways of life in 1969. He had studied upto B.A. II year and speaks English well.

“Did you visit your father after you left your job in the forest department ?”

“Only once, three years back. That too for taking some money for opening a biri-cigarette shop”.

“Why do you not settle permanently with your father instead of leading this sort of life ?”

“Because of a long period of houselessness, I have developed a fancy for this city. There is also another reason. If I go now to my place, I am sure that I would not find any job. Employment opportunities are much worse in Calcutta than in Delhi”.

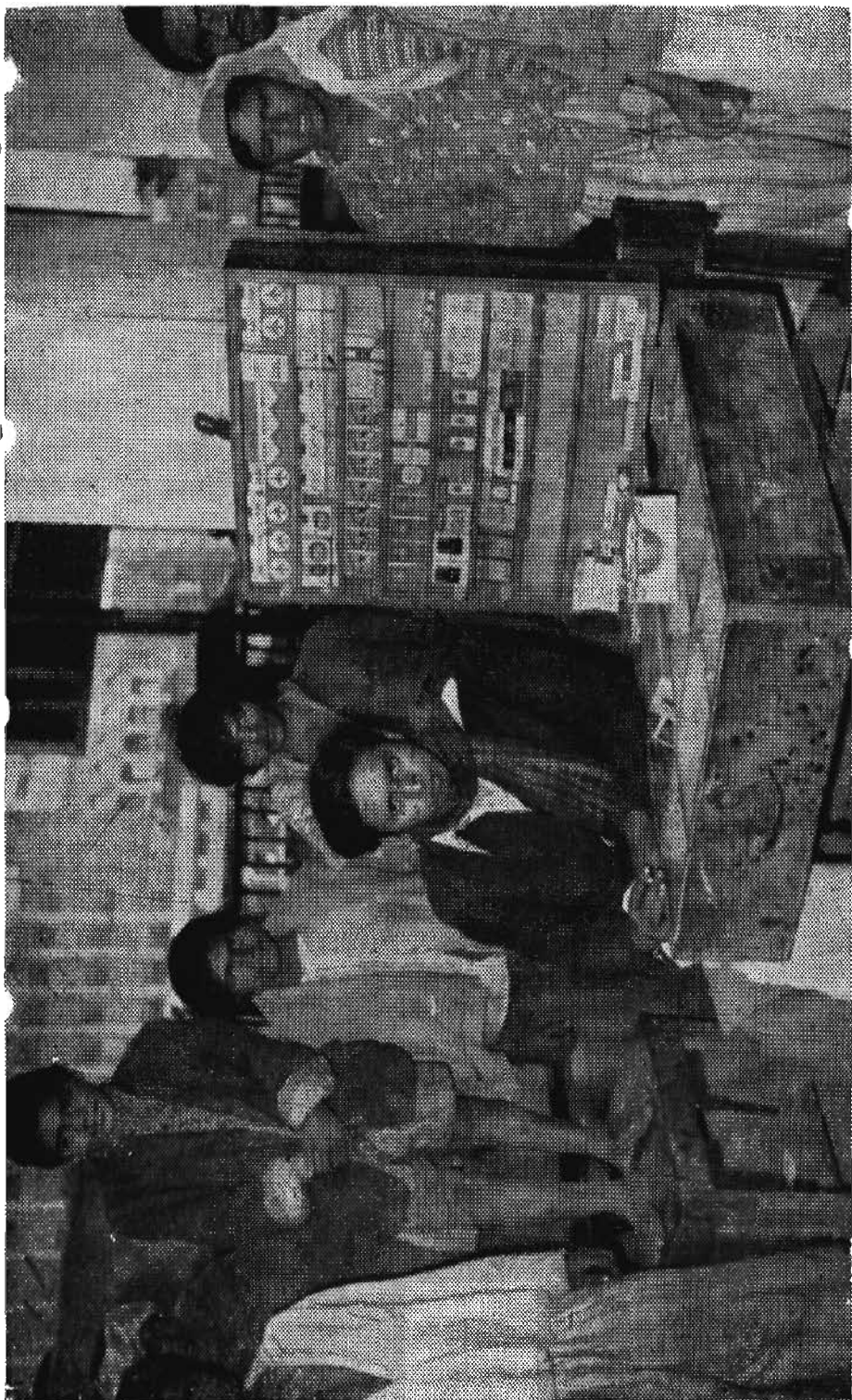
Once he had visited his home town and tried his best to settle there but could not even seek a job worth Rs. 100 a month. The prestige of the family also came in his way. Being jobless and frustrated, he returned to Delhi after taking some financial help from his father. On returning, he opened a small biri-cigarette ‘portable’ shop opposite the railway station to earn his livelihood.

“You are young, smart and handsome, why don’t you get married ?”

“I have never thought of marriage. My earnings are not enough for maintaining a house and a wife”.

“The railway chowkidars are our friends. We use railway bathrooms and toilets”.

“Where do you keep your personal effects ?”



Once forest-Officer, Chandan Chakravorty with his portable biri-cigrette stall

“We deposit them in the nearby warehouse by paying 20 paise a day”.

On an average, Chakravorty earns Rs. 10 a day and spends all his earnings on food, clothes and casual visits to movies. He has no other diversion or interest. He refrains from going to the *ren-basera* at night because he is afraid he will pick up some infection.

**TABLE BASED ON
INDIVIDUAL SLIPS**

Table 1
Houseless Population classified by Place of birth

Delhi

Birth Place		Rural/ Urban Unspeci- fied	Persons	Males	Female
1		2	3	4	5
I (a) Place of Enumeration	..	U	2950	2100	850
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of Enumeration	..	R	16	14	2
		U	23	15	8
		Uns.	1	1	
II Other States	..	R	6101	5496	605
		U	4323	3950	373
		Uns.	351	274	77
Andhra Pradesh	..	R	24	24	—
		U	21	20	1
		Uns.	6	6	
Assam	..	R	5	5	—
		U	5	5	—
		Uns.	3	3	—
Bihar	..	R	196	189	7
		U	163	147	16
		Uns.	21	21	—
Gujarat	..	R	24	21	3
		U	50	40	10
		Uns.	9	8	1
Haryana	..	R	240	197	43
		U	196	149	47
		Uns.	8	7	1
Himachal Pradesh	..	R	43	42	1
		U	43	43	—
		Uns.	3	3	—

Table 1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	.. R	41	41	—
	U	69	68	1
	Uns.	2	2	—
Kerala .. ..	.. R	6	6	—
	U	15	15	—
	Uns.	2	2	—
Madhya Pradesh ..	.. R	126	107	19
	U	114	108	6
	Uns.	5	5	—
Maharashtra ..	.. R	47	45	2
	U	107	98	9
	Uns.	2	2	—
Mysore .. ..	.. R	9	9	—
	U	29	27	2
	Uns.	2	2	—
Orissa .. ..	.. R	6	6	—
	U	5	5	—
	Uns.	2	1	1
Punjab .. ..	.. R	108	103	5
	U	142	132	10
	Uns.	7	6	1
Rajasthan .. ..	.. R	911	644	267
	U	389	250	139
	Uns.	75	42	33
Tamil Nadu ..	.. R	43	32	11
	U	64	52	12
	Uns.	4	3	1
Uttar Pradesh ..	.. R	4218	3986	232
	U	2762	2667	95
	Uns.	197	158	39
West Bengal ..	.. R	54	39	15
	U	148	124	24
	Uns.	3	3	—

Table 1 (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
	Goa	R	—	—	—
		U	1	—	1
		Uns.	—	—	—
B.	Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)		730	681	49
	Afghanistan		—	—	—
	Arab		1	—	1
	Pakistan		452	414	38
	Nepal		271	262	9
	Burma		6	5	1
C.	Unclassified		43	43	—
	Total ..		14538	12574	1964

Table 2

Classification of Houseless Population by Single Age

Single Age	Delhi		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	145	75	70
1	112	60	52
2	167	89	78
3	160	82	78
4	139	79	60
5	176	108	68
6	126	82	44
7	123	62	61
8	148	91	57
9	91	50	41
10	198	145	53
11	95	80	15
12	235	185	50
13	142	110	32
14	174	146	28
15	333	270	63
16	340	305	35
17	234	212	22
18	625	579	46
19	260	240	20
20	988	875	113

Table 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
21	255	249	6
22	726	693	33
23	258	243	15
24	317	295	22
25	1168	1049	119
26	305	287	18
27	152	135	17
28	303	277	26
29	72	72	—
30	1176	1032	144
31	36	36	—
32	237	222	15
33	54	53	1
34	127	50	77
35	748	743	5
36	95	90	5
37	39	36	3
38	83	77	6
39	32	30	2
40	950	855	95
41	17	16	1
42	74	68	6
43	18	16	2
44	26	26	—
45	478	426	52
46	41	41	—
47	18	16	2
48	36	32	4
49	19	19	—
50	581	509	72
51	11	11	—
52	35	31	4
53	17	16	1
54	7	6	1
55	154	128	26
56	25	23	2
57	14	14	—
58	16	13	3
59	5	5	—
60	337	292	45
61	5	5	—
62	18	18	—
63	7	7	—

Table 2 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
64	4	4	—
65	97	85	12
66	9	9	—
67	2	2	—
68	6	6	—
69	2	2	—
70	119	106	13
71	6	5	1
72	9	9	—
73	2	2	—
74	3	3	—
75	22	16	6
76	2	2	—
77	2	2	—
78	4	4	—
79	—	—	—
80	61	54	7
81	3	3	—
82	2	2	—
83	—	—	—
84	1	1	—
85	5	4	1
86	1	1	—
87	—	—	—
88	3	3	—
89	—	—	—
90	4	3	1
91	—	—	—
92	2	2	—
93	—	—	—
94	1	1	—
95	3	2	1
96	1	1	—
97	1	1	—
98	—	—	—
99	—	—	—
100	2	2	—
Age not state	56	50	6
Total	14,538	12,574	1,964

Age and Sex-wise Distribution of Houseless Population by Marital Status																				Delhi			
Total				Age Groups																			
Marital Status		P		M		F		0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 +		Age not stated	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Never married	..	6743	5898	845	778	609	1869	221	1914	9	675	5	337	—	131	—	152	—	42	1			
Married	..	6978	5992	986	—	—	399	142	2220	348	1593	158	1009	152	467	103	302	79	2	4			
Widowed	..	767	642	125	—	—	4	1	40	8	85	95	161	8	152	6	200	7	—	—			
Divorced or separated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Unspecified..	50	42	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	—	8	2	6	—	5	1	6	1			
Total	..	14538	12574	1964	778	609	2272	364	4175	369	2369	258	1515	162	756	109	659	87	50	6			

Table 4

Houseless Population by Age-groups, Sex and Educational Level

Educational Level	Total			Age Groups																	Delhi
	P	M	F	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-34		35+		Age not stated			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Illiterate ..	11600	9713	1887	385	338	393	259	506	155	1156	173	1583	183	2490	409	3153	366	47	4		
Literate (without educational level)	1009	964	45	—	—	—	12	88	13	105	3	204	3	241	1	325	11	1	2		
Primary ..	1025	1009	16	—	—	—	—	62	6	200	6	280	1	250	2	215	1	2	—		
Middle ..	608	603	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	124	3	189	—	144	2	136	—	—	—		
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	289	280	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	1	98	2	85	2	76	—	—	—		
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Graduate and above	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—		
Total ..	4538	12574	1964	385	338	393	271	666	178	1606	186	2355	189	3213	417	3906	379	50	6		

Table 5
Distribution of Non-working Houseless Population by sex & Age-groups
 Delhi

Category of Non-workers	Total			Age Groups																	
	P	M	F	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+		Age not stated	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Student	159	112	47	75	33	18	8	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
Household work	..	566	4	562	—	42	2	67	1	103	—	91	—	124	—	71	—	40	1	23	—
Dependents	..	1841	1096	745	873	666	49	20	24	2	7	6	31	9	32	6	36	14	31	21	13
Retired	..	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—
Beggar	..	663	592	71	25	4	25	2	50	3	79	8	136	18	109	11	77	11	89	14	2
Institution	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	..	203	181	22	8	5	16	6	34	2	21	1	32	2	31	1	18	1	21	3	—
Total	..	3442	1995	1447	981	750	110	103	120	110	112	106	199	153	172	90	132	66	151	65	18

Table 6

Age & Sex-wise distribution of Houseless Population by industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers

Age-group		Total		I		II		III		IV		Va		Vb		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-14 ..	2231	1444	787	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	47	15	54	—	26	10	153	6	67	—	114	5	981	750
15-19 ..	1792	1606	186	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	52	39	210	3	132	24	415	7	368	—	312	10	110	103
20-24 ..	2544	2355	189	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	44	28	257	1	171	30	391	10	775	—	589	8	120	110
25-29 ..	2000	1820	180	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	42	23	165	2	167	31	237	2	664	1	427	15	112	106
30-39 ..	2627	2369	258	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	54	27	213	6	217	47	309	10	833	—	540	14	199	153
40-49 ..	1677	1515	162	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	39	24	138	3	127	20	211	13	483	1	338	10	172	90
50-59 ..	865	756	109	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	25	18	72	1	63	7	127	6	176	1	156	10	132	66
60+ ..	746	659	87	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	49	7	48	1	28	2	148	6	92	—	138	6	151	65
Age not stated ..	56	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	—	10	1	9	1	1	—	18	4
Total ..	14538	12574	1964	4	2	8	—	32	3	—	—	353	181	1158	17	941	171	2001	61	3467	4	2615	78	1995	1447

Table 7

Industrial classification by sex and Class of Workers of persons at work in Non-Household industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity

Delhi

Industrial Divisions and Major Groups	Class of Workers											
	Total			Employee			Employer			Single Workers		
	P			M			F			M		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
Div. 0 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	34	31	3	—	—	21	—	10	3	—	—	—
Gr. 02 Livestock Production	13	10	3	—	—	4	—	6	3	—	—	—
Gr. 03 Agricultural Services	21	21	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	—	—	—
Div. 2 & 3 Manufacturing and Repair	1162	1145	17	26	—	444	8	642	9	33	—	—
Gr. 20-21 Manufacture of food product	208	208	—	3	—	83	—	106	—	16	—	—
Gr. 22 Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	58	58	—	—	—	35	—	23	—	—	—	—
Gr. 23 Manufacture of Cotton Textile	18	18	—	—	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gr. 24 Manufacture of wool, silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gr. 26 Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing Apparel) other than Footwear)	124	123	1	6	—	43	1	74	—	—	—	—

Table 7 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 27	Manufacture of wood & wood Products, Furniture & Fixture ..	87	87	—	1	—	21	—	65	—	—	—
Gr. 28	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products & Printing Publishing and allied Industries ..	64	64	—	4	—	46	—	14	—	—	—
Gr. 29	Manufacture of Leather, Leather and Fur Products (Except repair) ..	34	34	—	2	—	9	—	21	—	2	—
Gr. 30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic Petroleum & Coal Products ..	23	23	—	—	—	19	—	4	—	—	—
Gr. 31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (Except Products of Petroleum and coal) ..	17	17	—	3	—	10	—	4	—	—	—
Gr. 32	Manufacture of non-Metallic Mineral Products ..	12	11	1	—	—	7	1	4	—	—	—
Gr. 33	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries ..	26	26	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—
Gr. 34	Manufacture of Metal Products and parts, Except Machinery and Transport Equipments ..	174	161	13	1	—	34	6	113	7	13	—
Gr. 35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except Electrical Machinery ..	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Gr. 36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts ..	7	7	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—

Table 7 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	10	11	12
Gr. 37	Manufacture of Transport Equipment & Parts	15	15	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 38	Other Manufacturing Industries ..	78	76	2	1	—	31	—	44	2	—	—
Gr. 39	Repair	207	207	—	3	—	55	—	147	—	2	—
Division 4	Electricity Gas and Water	13	13	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	—
Gr. 40	Electricity	9	9	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—
Gr. 41	Gas and Steam.. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 42	Water Works and Supply ..	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Division 5	Construction	1110	939	171	—	—	305	70	634	101	—	—
Gr. 50	Construction	1012	872	140	—	—	289	70	583	70	—	—
Gr. 51	Activities Allied to Construction ..	98	67	31	—	—	16	—	51	31	—	—
Division 6	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	1994	1935	59	80	—	986	36	864	23	5	—
Gr. 60	Wholesale Trade in Food Textiles, Live-Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants	16	16	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
Gr. 61	Wholesale Trade in Fuel Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 62	Wholesale, Trade in Wood Paper, Other Fabrics Hide & Skin and Inedible Oils	25	25	—	—	—	21	—	4	—	—	—

Table 7 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 64	Wholesale, Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	43	34	9	—	—	24	8	9	1	1	—
Gr. 65	Retail Trade in Food & Food Articles, Beverages (Tobacco and Intoxicants) ..	643	636	7	42	—	175	2	419	5	—	—
Gr. 66	Retail Trade in Textiles ..	33	33	—	3	—	12	—	18	—	—	—
Gr. 67	Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities & Durables ..	253	221	32	13	—	129	23	79	9	—	—
Gr. 68	Retail Trade in Other ..	333	324	9	12	—	106	2	203	7	3	—
Gr. 69	Restaurants and Hotels ..	645	643	2	10	—	509	1	123	1	1	—
Division 7	Transport Storage and Communications ..	3471	3467	4	39	—	584	2	2844	2	—	—
Gr. 70	Land Transport ..	3423	3419	4	39	—	543	2	2837	2	—	—
Gr. 72	Air Transport ..	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 73	Services incidental to Transport ..	5	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 75	Communications ..	41	41	—	—	—	36	—	5	—	—	—
Division 8	Financing Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services ..	47	47	—	—	—	23	—	24	—	—	—
Gr. 80	Banking & Similar Type of Financial Institutions ..	7	7	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—

Table 7 (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 81	Providents & Insurance ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 82	Real Estate & Business Services	35	35	—	—	—	14	—	21	—	—	—
Gr. 83	Legal Services ..	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Division 9	Community, Social and Personal Services	2717	2637	80	7	—	905	18	1725	62	—	—
Gr. 90	Public Administration and Defence Services	37	36	1	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	—
Gr. 91	Sanitary Services ..	12	11	1	—	—	8	1	3	—	—	—
Gr. 92	Education Scientific and Research Services ..	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 93	Medical & Health ..	13	13	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—
Gr. 94	Community Services ..	40	40	—	—	—	9	—	31	—	—	—
Gr. 95	Recreational & Cultural Services	67	63	4	—	—	31	—	32	4	—	—
Gr. 96	Personal Services ..	458	445	13	7	—	190	3	248	10	—	—
Gr. 99	Services not elsewhere classified ..	2079	2018	61	—	—	616	13	1402	48	—	—
	Total All Divisions	10548	10214	334	152	—	3273	134	6751	200	38	—

Table 8

Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and Age-groups

Occupational Division and Groups	Total	Age Groups																Age not stated	Delhi			
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+						
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Div.0-1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	86	82	4	4	—	3	2	16	—	12	—	19	—	16	—	3	1	9	1	—	—	—
Gr.02 Architects, Engineer, Technologists and Surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.03 Engineering Technicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.07 Physicians & Surgeons (including Dental Veterinary Surgeons)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.09 Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.12 Accountants, Auditors and related workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.13 Social Scientists and related workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gr.14 Jurists	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.15 Teachers	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.16 Poets, Authors, Journalists and related workers	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.17 Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & Related creative artists	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.18 Composers and Performing Artists	57	53	4	3	—	1	2	12	—	9	—	13	—	11	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
Gr.19 Professional Workers, n.e.c.	..	17	17	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Div.2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	20	19	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	5	1	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Gr.24 Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers mining construction, Manufacturing and Related concerns	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gr.25 Working proprietors, Directors, Managers & Related Executives, Transport, Storage & Communications	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.26 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, other Services	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8—(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gr.29 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers n.e.c. ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Div.3 Clerical and Related Workers	143	128	15	9	—	9	2	31	1	22	2	20	5	15	3	13	1	8	1	1	—	—
Gr.30 Clerical and other Supervisors ..	19	19	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.33 Book Keepers, Cashiers & Related Workers ..	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.35 Clerical and Related workers	106	92	14	6	—	6	2	20	—	15	2	17	5	10	3	10	1	7	1	1	—	—
Gr.37 Transport conductors and Guards ..	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.38 Mail Distributors and Related workers ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.39 Telephone and Telegraph Operators ..	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Div.4 Sales workers ..	1291	1247	44	52	5	203	4	240	7	145	1	214	6	157	9	105	6	123	5	8	1	—
Gr.40 Merchants & Shopkeepers, Wholesale & Retail Trade	662	648	14	20	1	84	1	110	3	76	1	122	3	87	2	62	2	83	—	4	1	—
Gr.41 Manufacturers, Agents ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.43 Salesmen, Shop assistants & Related workers ..	562	532	30	31	4	112	3	116	4	60	—	74	3	57	7	38	4	40	5	4	—	—
Gr.44 Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business Service Salesman and Auctioneers ..	66	66	—	1	—	7	—	14	—	9	—	17	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Div. 5 Service Workers	..	1358	1339	19	130	1	292	1	291	—	179	4	201	4	130	5	65	—	51	4	—	—
Gr.50 Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	..	118	114	4	10	—	27	1	25	—	17	—	16	—	13	2	3	—	3	1	—	—
Gr.52 Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
(Domestic & Institutional)	612	611	1	92	—	193	—	132	—	64	—	61	—	39	—	14	—	16	1	—	—	—
Gr.53 Maids and other House keeping Service workers n.e.c.	..	107	94	13	13	1	12	—	20	—	9	3	15	4	10	3	8	—	7	2	—	—
Gr.54 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers	62	61	1	—	7	—	10	—	9	1	13	—	11	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Gr.55 Launderers, Dry-cleaners & pressors	89	89	—	10	—	14	—	12	—	18	—	12	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gr.56 Hair-dressors, Barbers, Beauticians and Related workers	66	66	—	—	13	—	15	—	7	—	16	—	6	—	3	—	6	—	—	—
Gr.57 Protective Service workers	208	208	—	3	—	13	—	53	—	41	—	48	—	31	—	14	—	5	—	—	—	—
Gr.59 Service Workers n.e.c.	..	96	96	—	2	—	13	—	24	—	14	—	20	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	—	—
Div.6 Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	32	29	3	2	1	4	—	8	2	2	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—

Table 8—(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gr.62 Farmers other than Cultivators	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.65 Other Farm Workers ..	28	25	3	1	1	1	3	—	6	2	2	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Div 7-8-9	8152	7723	429	266	30	983	74	1648	69	1342	67	1707	88	1014	54	430	35	310	11	23	1	1
Gr.75 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related workers	17	14	3	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	13	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
Gr.77 Food & Beverage Processors	391	391	—	11	—	131	—	94	—	27	—	45	—	43	—	23	—	16	—	1	—	—
Gr.78 Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.79 Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & Related workers	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.80 Shoe makers and Leather Goods Makers	169	111	58	17	4	16	9	10	10	10	20	8	19	13	17	11	8	3	4	—	—	—
Gr.81 Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers ..	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gr.83 Blacksmiths, Toolmakers & Machine Tool Operator ..	266	160	106	16	10	28	25	20	15	16	17	15	12	17	8	15	13	32	6	1	—	—
Gr.84 Machinery Fitters & Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (except Electrical) ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gr.85 Electrical Fitters, and related & Electronic workers	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8 (Conc'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gr.87 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet metal & structural ..	27	27	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	6	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gr.88 Jewellery and Precious metal workers & metal Engraver (Except Printing)	441	441	—	24	—	67	—	94	—	55	—	97	—	49	—	29	—	26	—	—	—	—
Gr.90 Rubber & Plasters Product Makers ..	15	9	6	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Gr.91 Paper and Paper Board Product makers ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr.93 Painters ..	29	29	—	1	—	8	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cr.94 Production & Related workers, n.e.c. ..	39	31	8	3	—	1	4	8	—	2	—	2	—	8	1	2	2	2	1	5	—	—
Gr.95 Bricklayers & Other construction workers ..	466	392	74	7	7	51	10	62	10	62	10	67	16	103	17	63	11	28	2	11	1	—
Gr.96 Stationery Engines & Related Equipment Operators, Oilers & Greasers, ..	28	28	—	2	—	3	—	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—
Gr.97 Material Handling & Related Equipment Operators Loaders & Unloaders ..	47	47	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	18	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gr.98 Transport Equipment Operators ..	1616	1616	—	21	—	149	—	386	—	318	—	387	—	247	—	69	—	34	—	5	—	—
Gr.99 Labourers, n.e.c. ..	4581	4411	170	155	8	517	25	936	31	811	24	995	44	559	19	250	15	172	3	16	1	—
All Divisions ..	11082	10567	515	463	37	1495	83	2235	79	1705	74	2169	104	1340	71	621	43	507	22	32	2	—

Table No. 9

Occupational Classification of Educated persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classification by sex and educational level

cultivation classification by sex and educational level

Delhi

Occupational Division & Groups	Educational Level																				Delhi
	Literate without Educational level								Primary				Middle tion or Hr. & above				Matricula- Graduate				
	Total				Educational level				M F M F				M F M F				M F M F				
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
1																					
Div. 0.1	Professional, Technical & Related workers	24	24	—	7	—	3	—	10	—	4	—	—	—							
Gr. 02	Architects, Engineers, Technologists & Surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 03	Engineers Technicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 07	Physicians & Surgeons (Including Dental & Veterinary Surgeons)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 12	Accountants, Auditors & Related workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 13	Social Scientists & Related workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 14	Jurists	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 15	Teachers	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 16	Poets, Authors, Journalists and Related workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gr. 17	Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & Related creative Artists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							

Table 9 (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gr. 18	Composers and Performing Artists ..	14	14	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 19	Professional Workers, n.e.c. ..	6	6	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Div. 2	Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 24	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers Mining, Construction, Manufacturing & Related Concerns ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 25	Working Proprietors, Directors Managers & Related Executives, Transport, Storage & Communication ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 26	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Other services ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Div. 3	Clerical & Related Workers ..	71	71	—	11	—	17	—	20	—	23	—	—	—
Gr. 30	Clerical & Other Supervisors ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 33	Book-keepers, Cashiers & Related workers ..	10	10	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Gr. 35	Clerical & Related workers ..	54	54	—	9	—	12	—	16	—	17	—	—	—
Gr. 37	Transport Conductors & Guards ..	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 38	Mail distributors and Related Workers ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Div. 4	Sales Workers ..	390	388	2	128	2	133	—	84	—	43	—	—	—
Gr. 40	Merchants & Shopkeeper, wholesales & Retail Trade ..	190	189	1	62	1	57	—	44	—	26	—	—	—
Gr. 43	Salesmen, Shop Assistants & Related Workers ..	178	177	1	58	1	69	—	34	—	16	—	—	—

Table 9 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gr. 44	Insurance, Real Estate, Securities & Business service salesmen & Auctioneers ..	22	22	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Div. 5	Service workers ..	402	402	—	108	—	169	—	97	—	27	—	1	—
Gr. 50	Hotel & Restaurant Keepers ..	53	53	—	15	—	22	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
Gr. 52	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders & Related workers (Domestic and Institutional) ..	193	193	—	35	—	91	—	56	—	10	—	1	—
Gr. 53	Maids & Other Housekeeping service workers n.e.c. ..	25	25	—	12	—	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 54	Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners & Related workers ..	29	29	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 55	Laundrerers, Dry-cleaners and Pressors ..	6	6	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Gr. 56	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers ..	22	22	—	9	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 57	Protective Service Workers ..	65	65	—	23	—	29	—	10	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 59	Service workers, n.e.c. ..	9	9	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Div. 6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related workers ..	8	8	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 62	Farmers other than cultivators ..	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 65	Other Farm Workers ..	6	6	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Div. 7-8-9	Production & Related workers Transport Equipment Operations and Labourers ..	1690	1685	5	576	4	603	—	351	1	153	—	2	—
Gr. 75	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & Related workers ..	5	5	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gr. 77	Food & Beverages Processors ..	143	143	—	55	—	54	—	20	—	14	—	—	—
Gr. 80	Shoe-makers & Leather Goods Makers ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 81	Carpenters, Cabinet & Related Wood Workers ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 83	Blacksmiths, Tool makers & Machine Tool Operators ..	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 84	Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers & Precision, Instrument makers (Except Electrical) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 85	Electrical Fitters & Related electrical & Electronic workers ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 87	Plumbers, welders, Sheet Metal & structural Metal Preparer & erectors ..	10	10	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 88	Jewellery & Precious Metal workers & Metal Engravers (except printing) ..	110	110	—	28	—	47	—	23	—	12	—	—	—
Gr. 90	Rubber & Plaster product makers ..	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 93	Painters ..	12	12	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 94	Production & Related workers n.e.c. ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 95	Bricklayers & Other Construction workers	92	91	1	24	1	32	—	22	—	13	—	—	—
Gr. 96	Stationery Engines & Related equipment Operators, oilers & Greasers ..	10	10	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 97	Material Handling & Related Equipment Operators Loaders & Unloaders ..	13	13	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 98	Transport Equipment Operators ..	387	387	—	122	—	143	—	82	—	38	—	2	—
Gr. 99	Labourers, n.e.c. ..	895	892	3	328	2	303	—	193	1	68	—	—	—
Total	All Divisions ..	2592	2585	7	833	6	926	—	570	1	253	—	3	—

Table 10
Occupational classification by Sex and class of workers in Non-Household industry, Trade, Business, Profession
or Service as main activity

Occupational Division & age Group (N.C.O.)													Delhi
		Total	Class of Workers										
			Employer			Employees			Single Workers				
			P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Div. 0.1	Professional Technical & Related workers ..	87	83	4	—	—	32	—	51	4	—	—	
Gr. 0-2	Architects, Engineers Technologists & Surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 03	Engineering Technicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr.0-7	Physicians & Surgeons (Including Dental and Veterinary Surgeons)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 12	Accountants, Auditors & Related workers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 13	Social Scientists & Related workers ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 14	Jurists	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 15	Teachers	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Gr. 16	Poets, Authors, Journalists & Related workers	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	
Gr. 17	Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & Related Creative Artists	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	
Gr. 18	Composers & Performing Artists	57	53	4	—	—	24	—	29	4	—	—	

Table 10 (Contd)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 19 Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Div. 2 Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	..	13	13	—	1	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
Gr. 24 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers mining, construction, Manufacturing & Related concerns	..	12	12	—	1	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Gr. 25 Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers & Related executives, Transport, storage & Communication	..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Div. 3 Clerical and Related workers	..	134	120	14	—	—	112	7	8	7	—	—
Gr. 30 Clerical and other Supervisors	..	19	19	—	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	—
Gr. 33 Book-keepers, Cashiers and Related workers	..	5	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 35 Clerical and Related workers	..	101	88	13	—	—	83	6	5	7	—	—
Gr. 37 Transport Conductors and Guards	..	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 38 Mail distributors and Related workers	..	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Div. 4 Sales workers	..	1288	1246	42	77	—	416	21	744	21	9	—
Gr. 40 Merchants & Shopkeepers, Wholesale & Retail Trade	..	660	648	12	62	—	8	2	571	10	7	—
Gr. 41 Manufacturers, Agents	..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 43 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	..	561	531	30	14	—	364	19	151	11	2	—

Table 10 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 44	Insurance, Real Estate, Securities and Business Service salesmen and Auctioneers ..	66	66	—	1	—	43	—	22	—	—	—
Div. 5	Service Workers	1349	1330	19	22	—	866	11	439	8	3	—
Gr. 50	Hotel & Restaurant Keepers	118	114	4	21	—	8	1	83	3	2	—
Gr. 52	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders & Related workers (Domestic & Institutional) ..	603	602	1	—	—	529	1	72	—	1	—
Gr. 53	Maids & Other Housekeeping service workers n.e.c.	107	94	13	—	—	62	8	32	5	—	—
Gr. 54	Building Care-takers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers	62	61	1	—	—	46	1	15	—	—	—
Gr. 55	Launderers, Dry-Cleaners & Pressors ..	89	89	—	1	—	19	—	69	—	—	—
Gr. 56	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related	66	66	—	—	—	21	—	45	—	—	—
Gr. 57	Protective Service workers	208	208	—	—	—	167	—	41	—	—	—
Gr. 59	Service workers n.e.c.	96	96	—	—	—	14	—	82	—	—	—
Div. 6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and Related workers	32	29	3	—	—	22	—	7	3	—	—
Gr. 62	Farmers other than Cultivators	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 65	Other Farm Workers	28	25	3	—	—	18	—	7	3	—	—
Div. 7-8-9	Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and labourers ..	7645	7393	252	52	—	1818	95	5497	157	26	—
Gr. 75	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related workers	10	10	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—

Table 10 (Concl'd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gr. 77	Food & Beverage Processors	374	374	—	14	—	217	—	143	—	—	—
Gr. 79	Tobacco Preparers & Tobacco Product Makers	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 81	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	6	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gr. 83	Blacksmiths, Tool Makers & Machine Tool-Operators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 84	Machinery Fitters, Machine assemblers and Precision Instrument makers (Except Electrical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr. 85	Electrical Fitters & Related Electrical and Electronic workers	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 87	Plumbers Welders, Sheet Metal & Structural Metal, Preparer & Erectors	18	18	—	—	—	17	—	1	—	—	—
Gr. 88	Jewellery & Precious Metal Workers & Metal Engravers (Except Printing)	427	427	—	—	—	127	—	281	—	19	—
Gr. 93	Painters	29	29	—	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	—
Gr. 95	Bricklayers and other Construction workers	467	392	75	3	—	143	35	246	40	—	—
Gr. 96	Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operators, Oilers & Greasers	28	28	—	—	—	12	—	16	—	—	—
Gr. 97	Material Handling and Related Equipment Operators loaders and Unloaders	47	47	—	—	—	21	—	26	—	—	—
Gr. 98	Transport Equipment Operators	1625	1625	—	35	—	286	—	1304	—	—	—
Gr. 99	Labourers n.e.c.	4609	4432	177	—	—	984	60	3441	117	7	—
Total All Divisions	.. ..	10548	10214	334	152	—	3273	134	6751	200	38	—

Table 11

*Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs on Household Industry basis
as main activity by sex and class of workers*

Industrial Divisions and Groups	Class of Workers											Delhi
	Total			Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers				
	Persons			Males		Females		Males		Females		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing & Repair	534	353	181	12	—	28	1	313	180			
Gr. 22 Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Gr. 23 Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Gr. 25 Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textile	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Gr. 26 Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel other than footwear)	6	5	1	3	—	2	—	—	1			
Gr. 27 Manufacture of wood & wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	38	27	11	—	—	6	—	21	11			
Gr. 28 Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products & Printing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			

Table 11 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gr. 29	Manufacture of learner, leather & Fur Products (Except repair)	169	116	53	—	5	—	111	53
Gr. 30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic Petroleum & Coal Products	15	9	6	—	—	—	9	6
Gr. 34	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts, Except Machinery and Transport	229	128	101	—	6	—	122	101
Gr. 36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and supplies and parts	10	1	9	1	—	1	—	8
Gr. 38	Other Manufacturing Industries	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Gr. 39	Repair	57	57	—	1	—	9	47	—
Total All Divisions		534	353	181	12	—	28	1	180

Table 12

Classification of Workers in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age & Sex

Age-group	Total			Employer		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-14	438	416	22	—	—	215	10	197	12	4	—
15-19	1487	1443	44	—	—	651	15	788	29	4	—
20-24	2242	2191	51	32	—	754	24	1400	27	5	—
25-29	1714	1663	51	20	—	515	28	1124	23	4	—
30-39	2192	2115	77	37	—	563	29	1511	48	4	—
40-49	1348	1301	47	36	—	315	15	943	32	7	—
50-59	621	596	25	14	—	144	6	434	19	4	—
60 +	473	458	15	13	—	111	7	328	8	6	—
Age not stated	33	31	2	—	—	5	—	26	2	—	—
Total	10548	10214	334	152	—	3273	134	6751	200	38	—

APPENDICES

Appendix I

NIGHT SHELTERS

Mr. Roop Narain, a voluntary social worker of Delhi, was returning home and was pained by the pathetic sight of many neglected and unfortunate people shivering in the cold weather at dead of night. He resolved to move the authorities to do something in the matter.

In December 1954, some 200 social workers ventured out at various places in the city and conducted a census of pavement dwellers on a night. Six thousand persons were enumerated according to this survey and a detailed report was prepared and sent to the Delhi Municipal corporation and the Delhi administration with an appeal to initiate action for the relief of pavement dwellers. Nothing came out of this. But Shri Roop Narain was not to be deterred. He set up an organisation of pavement dwellers in 1956 and named it the Delhi footpath sleepers sangh. The sangh met the Mayor and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and launched a campaign to rouse public opinion. The press took up their cause. A number of articles appeared to acquaint the public with the dimensions of the problem. In the meantime, Shri Roop Narain sketched out a plan for the construction of night shelters for pavement dwellers. Community halls were to be opened at convenient and crowded points of the walled city. These could be used during night time for a nominal fee of one anna or so by way of servicing charges. During winters these were to be kept warm with the help of electric heaters.

Shri Roop Narain approached the local unit of the Bharat sewa samaj, a non-political organisation dedicated to the cause of poor. In December 1956, the first night shelter opened at Ajmere Gate, Delhi in a building donated by the Delhi improvement trust. It was organised on the lines chalked out by Shri Roop Narain. This building could accommodate 25 persons. It was an experimental project. The initial hesitation on the part of pavement dwellers could be overcome after a good deal of persuasion. Unfortunately, however, this was to be a shortlived affair as the building in which the shelter was located was demolished and the night shelter closed.

In December 1957, the second night shelter was opened at Kashmere gate in the building which was used by the Bharat sewak samaj as its office. Volunteers of the samaj took it upon themselves to convince pavement dwellers about the utility of this institution. Encouraged by favourable response, night shelters were opened at Jamuna bazar, Asaf Ali road, Chandni chowk and Paharganj.

In conjunction with the interest evinced by the press, the chain of shelters opened by the Bharat sewak samaj had an impact on the authorities and through a resolution adopted in 1958, the Delhi municipal committee provided for the construction of three night shelters. The first night shelter was started, in 1961 in the Darbar hall varandah and in various rooms of the town hall building. The Central Social Welfare Board at the suggestion of Government, initiated a scheme of grant-in-aid to finance the night shelters run by the Bharat sewak samaj.

A committee appointed by the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply said in its report of 1964 that the persons sleeping on Delhi Pavements were mostly jhalliwalas, rickshaw pullers, cart drivers, unlicensed porters, hawkers, shoe-shine boys, beggars and petty workers employed in small establishments. These persons were mostly concentrated near Delhi main railway station and walled city areas like Paharganj, Sadar bazar, Karol bagh and Subzi mandi.

A severe cold wave swept the city in 1961-62. The press took up the cause of the pavement dwellers and published special features on their plight. The Hindustan Times wrote an editorial under the heading, "Shameful". "Animals in the zoo have, no doubt, to be looked after in the severe wintry weather. But helpless human beings too have a claim on the conscience of the community". At long last, Government realised the gravity of the problem.

Government officials of various departments set out on a mission in 1961. Orders were issued to the Social Welfare department to start night shelters at four centres.

In 1973 there were, 21 night shelters including seasonal night shelters (from 16 November to 15 March) run by the M.C.D. and other social organisations. These could accommodate 5,225 persons daily. Of the corporation's 15 night shelters, ten were seasonal; two of

the five 'all season' shelters had television sets. There was a proposal to have T.V. in the other three also. All the shelters had electric lights, fans, urinals and water taps.

Persons using these night shelters were provided with jute matting and blankets. Medical aid was available through a mobile dispensary. Sanitary services were provided by a number of sweepers. This becomes essential since inspite of latrines and urinals, people tend to use compound walls and open spaces nearby because of deep-rooted habits and illiteracy.

The night shelters were transferred by Delhi municipal corporation to the Delhi development authority along with the slum clearance scheme in 1974. During the year 1975-76 the slum department (DDA) run six permanent night shelters around the year and during the winter season i.e. from 16th November to 15th March, 10 additional night shelters were opened at various places in Delhi UT. Besides this, 5 night shelters were being run by the private social organisations.

Special arrangements had been made to remove the homeless people sleeping on the open corridors and foot-paths. This drive was undertaken with the police assistance wherever required. Publicity was given among the houseless people for use of night shelters. Slum department claim that due to these special efforts not even a single death was reported during 1975-76 otherwise on account of exposure to cold every year few deaths were reported.

During the current financial year 1976-77, the Slum department (Delhi development authority) is running 15 night shelters (6 permanent and 10 temporary) in addition to a few run by social and charitable organisations. They have kept a budget provision of about 4.93 lakh rupees (including Rs. 1.22 lakhs on Establishment) Three more night shelters have been provided T.V sets this year and thus in all there are 5 night shelters having T.V. sets. About 6,000 persons could be accommodated in these night shelters. The following facilities/assurances are provided free of charge in the night shelters being run by the slum wing, DDA.

1. Woollen blankets (1 or 2) to each inmate
2. *Chatais* and jute mattings for flooring
3. Electricity

4. Drinking water
5. Sanitation (urinals, latrine blocks and bath rooms in permanent night shelters)
6. Medical help
7. Fire wood
8. Fire fighting arrangements
9. Television sets
10. Exhaust fans
11. Ceiling fans
12. Temporary light arrangements

Presently women are not allowed to use the night shelters. A proposal for a separate night shelter for women near Delhi main railway station is being considered by the Delhi municipal corporation.

Appendix II

SPECIAL SURVEY OF HOUSELESS POPULATION IN DELHI
GENERAL SCHEDULE—HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

1. Name of head
2. Sex
3. Religion
4. Caste or community
5. Mother-tongue
6. Other languages spoken
 - (a) Place of birth,
 - (b) Since when in Delhi
 - (c) If not since birth
Place of origin
 - (d) Place of last residence

Name	R/U	Dis- trict	State	When left	Name	R/U	Dis- trict	State	When left
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- (e) *If Seasonal migrant*
 - (i) Place from where migrating
 - (ii) Season
 - (iii) Purpose
 - (iv) Whether migrated at
least for one season
during last two years

7. Reasons for immigration to
Delhi.

8. (a) Period of houselessness
 - (b) Reasons for being houseless
 - (c) (i) Whether would like to have house ?
 - (ii) If not, why not ?
9. Inventory of major household goods/personal goods

Article	Number	Article	Number
10.	(a) Where do you stay ?		
	(i) During day		
	(ii) At night		
	(b) Where do you keep household goods, under whose care and on what terms and conditions ?		
11.	(a) Have you been staying in the above area since you became houseless. If not give particulars of the places where you have been staying during the last five years.		
	(b) Reasons for shifting from place to place.		
12.	Do you pay money or render any service to any one for utilising the place for stay during the day or night ? If so, what is the basis of his claim for payment from you ?		

13. Does anyone object to your utilising the space for living during the day and in the night for sleeping (e.g., police) ?
14. (i) Were you enumerated during the 1971 census ?
(ii) If yes, where ?
15. Particulars of household members including head
 1. Name
 2. Age
 3. Sex
 4. Religion
 5. Caste
 6. How related to the head ?
 7. Marital status
 8. Educational level
 9. Occupation 9(a) Average income per day
 10. Place of work & distance from the place where you normally stay
 11. (i) Main
(ii) Subsidiary
 12. If non-workers main activity
 13. Other significant information
16. Have you close relations like husband, wife, father, mother, son, unmarried daughter, brother, staying separately from you ? If yes, give particulars.

1. Name
2. Age
3. How related ?
4. Address
5. Occupation
6. Whether he remits money to you ?
7. Whether you remit money ?
8. Remarks

17. Have you any immovable property anywhere ? If yes, give particulars.

Description of property	Quantity	Location	Appr. value	Current use and who uses	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

18. Occupation history :—

Occupation (in seriatim starting from the first one upto the one in which currently engaged)	Nature of duty	Place of work (name of town, village, if same town locality)	Year of commencement and duration	If since left reason thereof
1	2	3	4	5

19. If non-worker

- (a) Main activity
- (b) Source of livelihood

- (c) If available for employment
 - (i) Type of employment for which available
 - (ii) Whether prepared to accept job anywhere or only at certain place (specify)
 - (iii) Whether available for whole time or Part-time employment (Specify)
- (d) If activity seeking employment
 - (i) Type of employment sought
 - (ii) Whether wanting to work only at a certain place (Specify) or any place
 - (iii) Whether wanting whole-time employment or 'Part-time employment (Specify)
 - (iv) Whether registered with employment exchange
- (e) If beggar
 - (i) When started begging and where
 - (ii) Whether was initiated into begging by somebody ? If so, whether a Kin (indicate nature of Kinship)
 - (iii) Place of begging

- (iv) Whether begs alone or in a group (indicate group composition)
 - (v) Are there some places which are considered to be monopoly areas of such groups ?
 - (vi) Method adopted to invoke mercy.
 - (vii) Average daily income.
 - (viii) On days when do not earn enough, whether supported by anybody.
 - (ix) Whether required to share income with anybody.
 - (x) Whether subjected to any pressure for begging.
20. (a) Where take food ?
- (b) If food is prepared in Household.
- (i) Who does the cooking
 - (ii) Where from do you take drinking water ?
 - (iii) Where do you defecate ?
21. Personal habits
- (a) How do you spend leisure hours ?
 - (b) Read books/Sing devotional songs/Music/Play cards/Others (Specify).
 - (c) Do you smoke ?

22. (a) Are you registered as a voter ?
 (i) If yes, where ?
 (b) Did you vote in the last Corporation/Metropolitan Council/Vidhan Sabha/Lok Sabha election ?

23. Marital history

Name of spouse	Age (if dead year of death and age what would have been attained had remained alive)	When married	Caste	Where married	Current address	If divorced specify the reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

24. Disease in the household during the year

Name of the members of the household fallen sick	Name of illness	Month of illness & number of days	Place where stayed during illness	Who treated and when
1	2	3	4	5

25. (a) Would you like to have any more children ?
 (b) Have you adopted any family planning measure?

- (c) According to you how many children a person should have ?
26. (a) What do you expect your sons to be ?
- (b) What do you expect your daughters to be ?
27. What do you think is the prospect for your life in future?
28. (a) Do you suffer from venereal disease? If yes, how it infected you ?
- (b) What precautions and care you are taking ?
29. What are your items of food and how much do you spend on them daily?
30. (a) In what way do you entertain yourself ?
- (b) What is the frequency of your visiting to cinema ?
31. (a) Are you aware of the *ren baseras* ?
- (b) Why do you not sleep in them ?
32. (a) Do you have any contact with your native place?
- (b) Do you receive & write letters to your native House ?

- (i) When last letter was received ?
 - (ii) When last letter was posted?
 - (c) Since when he had not visited his house?
33. (a) Are you aware of the present emergency ?
- (b) What is your impression of the improvement that have been done in the emergency ?